# New-York Daily Times.

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## The Conduct of the War Discussed in the House of Lords.

### Parliamentary Proceedings

### AUSTRALIA NEUTRALIZED.

### The Speeches of Lords Clarendon, Derby and Palmerston.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday, May 18, 1855.

One of the four important motions respecting the War, was brought forward in the House of Lords, last night, by the Earl of Derby, and was followed by a very able speech, which we find reported in a condensed form in the London Times. As it is the duty of every one who wishes to understand the question, to read the speeches of both sides, we give the following abstract of the speech of the Earl of Derby:

The noble Earl commenced by observing that he had not intended to trouble their Lordships with any remarks on the present occasion, but the speech of the noble Earl opposite (Clarendon) had rendered it necessary that he should say a few words. He had not intended to make any motion on the subject, but he had given notice of his intention to call the attention of the House to the present state of affairs, and he had done so because he thought that the time had arrived when it was necessary that the House should express its opinion upon the course which had been pursued by her Majesty's Government. He was not disposed to find fault with the Government for not having foreseen the present state of affairs, but he thought that they had been guilty of a great error in not having made timely preparations to meet the present emergency. He thought that the Government

[illegible] Aves and Penthurn, Mecklenburg, Saxon garrisons [illegible]

A courier dispatched from Frankfort-on-Main, May 14th:

"A Russian dispatch dated 16th, (30th) April, addressed to the Russian Minister at the Court of Darmstadt, says that Russia considers the understanding arrived at in the Vienna Conferences on the first two points as a useful and essential result. In disengaging German interests from the question, this result must confirm the Diet of Germany in their determination to maintain a strict neutrality. Russia will not consider herself bound to maintain the interpretation of the first two points as agreed upon at Vienna, except on the condition of the strict neutrality of Germany."

Vienna papers mention a Conference held at Berlin on the 12th, between M. Manteuffel, President of the Prussian Cabinet, Count Esterhazy, Ambassador of Austria, and M. Bismarck, who represent Prussia at the Germanic Diet. A private letter, says the Conference, was of a very important character. A union between Prussia and Austria for an armed neutrality, is spoken of as becoming more and more probable, and that Prussia, with a view thereto, will support the proposition which Austria is about to make in the Diet for the mobilization of the Federal Contingents. There is some prospect of an interview, towards the end of the present month, between the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria.

## The Baltic.

The French squadron had arrived, and with the British, was advancing into the Baltic.

Weather moderately fine.

## The Relative Fire of the Opposing Batteries—Want of Ammunition.

Camp before Sebastopol, Tuesday, May 1.

May-day in the Crimea! Worthy of the sweetest May Queen in merry England! It is enough to make one credulous of peace, and to listen to the pleasant whispers of some, notwithstanding the rude interruption of the cannon before Sebastopol. This bright sun, however, develops fever and miasma. The reeking earth, saturated with dew and rain, pours forth poisonous vapors, and the sad vows of mounds covered with long lank grass which rise in all directions above the soil impregnate the air with disease. As the atmosphere is purged of clouds and vapor, the reports of the cannon out of the rifles become more distinct. The whiz, bounce, grass roots, and the domes and cupolas of Sebastopol stand out with tantalizing distinctness against the sky, and the ruined suburbs and masses of rubbish inside the Russian batteries seem almost incorporated with the French earthworks. The French on the left are indeed exposed to continual annoyance and loss by frequent volleys of hand grenades and schorns, and their works are indistinguishable by little sorties of a few yards—out and back again. On the extreme right, however, the English works towards the round tower are in advance of the French works towards the Mamelon. Of our proper left we can make no considerable approaches in advance of our actual works up to the Redan, in consequence of the deep ravine before our batteries. The French are now within a few hundred yards of the Mamelon, and our advanced parallel, which is connected with theirs, inclines forward of their line towards the Round Tower. Although the Mamelon is pierced for eleven guns, there are not apparently more than five mounted, but all the embrasures are annoyed. The Russians have been checked in their attempts to advance upon our right towards Inkerman, and the French on the left towards the sea have pushed their lines inside the old Russian entrenches, but the centre, protected by the Garden Battery, Road Battery, Barrack Battery, and Redan, still offers considerable difficulty to an approach, and present a very strong position. Not only must we have ample guns and ammunition to fight the Russian batteries again, but we must be prepared with a siege train and materiel to move up to the heights inside the town, commanding the fleet and the northern forts and batteries, as soon as we get into the south side, which must be entered by hook or by crook—by window if not by the door, to use the idiom of Gen. Canrobert. At present there is an interregnum—nothing to report. There is, however, one melancholy item of intelligence. Poor Captain Christie, lately in charge of the transport service, who has been the stark of so much well-timed but unjust vituperation, is lying sick on board ship, without the smallest chance of recovery. An expedition from the British and French fleets, consisting of the entire heavy armed steamers and gun-boats, is to sail this evening for Kertch, to test the strength of the fortifications there and at Yenikale. It is stated that Sir Edmund Lyons will accompany and direct the British expedition, and that Admiral Bruat will take command of the French ships. Lord Stratford has gone to Enkerman in the Royal Albert, and is expected back on Monday. The telegraph from Varna has been very busy recently, most particularly since Lord Stratford's arrival. The other evening a message came from London in less than eight hours. It cost 1s 6d per word, and it might have been very important, but "the authorities" were determined that, if they availed themselves of the telegraph, it should not have much advantage over the ordinary regular, but constitutional mode of Government dispatches, and therefore they omitted sending a key to the cipher.

## The Bombardment Continued on the Night of the 1st of May.

On the night of the 1st inst. the French had a serious contest for the possession of the two rifle trenches, which impeded the progress of their advanced work nearest the Flagstaff Battery.

The two trenches were strongly situated, and as down as encouragement their fire upon the sally party. Skirmishing against them under such circumstances, of course, out of the question, so the sacrificing party, about 500 strong, rushed at once upon the pits with the bayonet. They received two or three murderous volleys as they ran in, but still kept on till they had closed with and surrounded the trenches. Then a fearful fight took place; quarter was neither asked nor given; and, after a short struggle, the enemy, or whom, were all bayonetted, with the exception of two or three, who fled back to an unfinished advanced work, which the Russians were throwing up, into this the French, elated with their success, instantly followed, and though they encountered a desperate resistance, and sustained a severe loss, succeeded at last in effecting their entrance at two or three points. Once in, their way was easy. A panic seemed to strike the enemy, who fled in all directions. Numbers fell under the French musketry as they tried to escape—numbers were surrounded and bayonetted on the spot. Not a prisoner was taken on either side.

The French made no attempt to pursue their foes beyond the advanced work, as their numbers were considerably thinned by their contests, while those of the enemy would of course increase as they advanced further.

They, therefore, instantly set about removing their dead and wounded, while others destroyed the gabions as fascines of the parapets. Two large guns were spiked and dismounted, and eight ammunition wagons were carried away. Our allies effected their retreat without molestation, except from the occasional fire of the Russian batteries. Their total loss in this affair was one officer and 40 men killed, three officers and 148 men wounded. The enemy are said to have lost at the least between 700 and 800 men.

Since this brilliant affair nothing of importance has come forward. Skirmishing takes place every night, but without any particular object, or at least without any particular result. The clearness of the nights now much hinders our further operations, and at least a fortnight or so will elapse before another bombardment is attempted. The enemy have completed an advanced trench, which is only 25 yards distant from our own.

## Change in the Plan of Operations.

There is some change in the plan of operations in the Crimea; but what it is, is not very clear. Firstly, the Turkish troops were suddenly reimbarked at Kamiesch and taken back to Eupatoria. No reason for this hasty movement was apparent, excepting a rumor that two Russian divisions were about to make an attack. On arriving at Eupatoria, the Turks found all precisely as they had left it, and there seems no reason to apprehend that the Russians, so long as, with a few regiments, they can keep the Turks shut into Eupatoria, will attempt the enterprise of taking the place itself. A reconnoissance has ascertained that the Russians have 35,000 men at Saki, near Eupatoria.

Prince Gortschakoff states that on the 3d of May a division of the allied armies, amounting to from 10,000 to 15,000 men, embarked in the greater part of the vessels before Sebastopol, and proceeded to sea in a northeasterly direction along the coast. The squadron passed Yalta and the Bay of Kaffa, until it reached the Straits of Kertch, but, after showing itself of that place, it appears suddenly to have been recalled, and to have sailed back to Kamiesch Bay, where it arrived on the 6th of May, without having attempted anything against the enemy. It was subsequently that the Turks were reimbarked for Eupatoria.

## The Secret Expedition.

The correspondent of the London *Herald* gives the following account of the expedition alluded to by Prince Gortschakoff. He writes on the 3d of May, and says:

"I am just on the point of starting off for Balaklava, to join the combined English and French expedition, which sails thence this evening for some destination or other at present unknown. The 71st, 93d, and 42d Highlanders, with a force of Sappers and Miners, and a battery of Artillery, are contributed by the English. The French send two batteries of Artillery and about 5,000 men. The *Royal Albert*, 120; *Princess Royal*, 91; *Monarch*, 120 (repaired since her late accidents), with two French screw two-deckers, and several of our steam-frigates, also accompany the squadron of transports. This is, I believe, a correct statement of the naval force to be employed, but as to the land contingent, opinions differ so much that, according to some, only 4,000 men will embark in all; and according to others, not less than 30,000. Truth will lie between; and before the little armament quits these shores, we are likely to have 12,000 efficient troops of all arms. Sir Gregor Brown, it is said, has the command of the whole force, but on this point again—as indeed, on every point connected with the expedition—it is impossible to give more than authentic rumors. So well kept has been the whole secret, and the authorities have so properly observed such strict precautions, lest any notice of the intended movement should transpire, that now, when the whole is on the point of starting, the commanders and its destination are alike unknown for certainty. The latter, of course, is an impenetrable secret—a wide aperture is thus left for conjectures and surmises, which has, of course, been taken advantage of most liberally. Some are sufficiently perverse as to believe in Yalta; others uphold the Kaschas; Perekop finds many supporters, but, on the whole, Odessa or Kertch are the favorites. Yalta is out of all probability, as the only road from thence would only bring us back to Balaklava. Katcha and Perekop are more possible than probable; and Odessa would require nearer ten times our present force. Kertch or its neighborhood seems beyond all doubt our real destination; and your readers will, perhaps, recollect that some three or four letters back I dwelt strongly on an expedition to that place, as the only point in the Crimea where the enemy could be really seriously injured, and the immense supplies which he draws from the coast of Circassia and the adjacent countries effectually cut off. When I thus express my opinion that Kertch is the ultimate object of our expedition, I by no means wish to infer that the force will attempt a landing at that place. The great strength of its fortifications towards the sea, as the *Leopard*, *Highflyer*, &c., lately ascertained beyond all doubt, would alone render the idea of landing out of the question. It is far more probable that the troops will land in a small bay, about eight miles distant from Kertch, and advance upon the fortifications from the rear without loss of time, and most likely carry the place with but slight resistance. In any such attempt they would, of course, be seconded by the attack of the ships from without. If the force did not disembark at Kertch or its neighborhood, they would most probably land at Theodosia, anciently the great commercial port of the Crimea. Under the Turks it was always the principal seat of the commerce of the peninsula, but latterly the Russian Governors have striven to turn the trade to Kertch. It is still, however, the most important commercial town of the Crimea, and its possession would give the allies entire command of the narrow isthmus which connects the peninsula of Kertch with the main land of the Crimea, just as the Crimea itself is connected with south Russia by Perekop. With this view alone, Theodosia would be a most important place, as of course any supplies from Kertch must instantly cease. But, in addition to this, Theodosia commands a military road to the interior, and the main road to Alouahta, a town on the southern coast, from which the Russians send supplies to Simpheropol and Bachi Serai. In this respect, therefore, Theodosia would be almost as important as Kertch itself, though undoubtedly the latter place being the fountain head of the mischief, would of the two be preferable.

It is not probable that the troops would make any attempt to penetrate beyond the coast, as, though a small proportion of land transport goes with the troops, it would be utterly inefficient to provide for the supplies of long marches.

With regard to the siege of Sebastopol itself, everything seems at a standstill. Indeed, since this expedition has been in preparation, the siege, at least with us out here, seems a matter of secondary importance. New guns are going up, with immense piles of shot, and shell, and powder, but this is all."

## ENGLAND.

### Proceedings in Parliament.

Sir W. Clay moved the second reading of the bill to abolish Church Rates. Mr. Packe moved that the bill be read that day six months. A warm discussion ensued, in which the Government opposed the second reading, which was however, carried by a majority of 26—217 against 189.

On the motion of Mr. Gladstone the House agreed to an address to the Crown, calling for copies of documents from the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada, respecting the legal position of Bishops and Clergy of the Church of England in that Colony.

Mr. Roebuck on Thursday, 17th, brought up a report from the Select Committee on the Army before Sebastopol. Mr. Wise gave notice of a motion for a Committee to inquire into the state of consular establishments. A debate ensued on Lord John Russell's motion to enable the Royal assent to be given to the Constitution of New South Wales—leave granted. Mr. Warren gave notice of inquiry whether the subjects of Russia or the citizens of the United States enjoy any privileges of trade with Japan that are not extended to the British. The Earl of Aldborough brought forward a motion in the Lords to abolish the land trade with Russia. After discussion, in which the impossibility of checking indirect trade was stated, the motion was negatived by a majority of 16.

## THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

### Debate in the House of Lords.

Quite a crowd thronged the avenues of the House of Lords on the evening of Monday, the 14th, to hear the debate on Lord Ellenborough's motion of want of confidence. The notice of motion on the order paper was in bald terms, as follows:

"That an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, to assure Her Majesty of our continued support in the prosecution of the just and necessary war in which Her Majesty is engaged."

To declare the sincere gratification with which we have regarded the perfect community of sentiments between Her Majesty and the Emperor of the French, and have seen friendship established and increasing between the French people and our own—events full of hope for the future to other nations as well as to ourselves.

To express our admiration of the many deeds of valor by which the allied forces in the East have illustrated their brotherhood in arms, and our confidence that the brave army of Piedmont in her noble aspirations in their actions and in their fame.

To declare our persuasion that, amid all their disappointments, the people of the country must retain the generous feelings which led them, at the commencement of the war, willingly to place all the means required from them at Her Majesty's disposal—that they will still protect the weak against the aggression of the strong—and that they are not prepared to consent that Russia shall, by her increasing preponderance, so extort the Turkish Government, as practically to hold Constantinople within her grasp.

To acquaint Her Majesty that, while we admit and lament the privations to which war necessarily subjects all classes of the people, we are unaware of any reason Her Majesty that they would in so just a cause bear those privations without complaint if they could feel that the war had been well conducted, that the troops had not been exposed to any hardships which could have been avoided by forethought—and that everything had been done to employ them to achieve decisive success.

Humbly to represent to her Majesty that her people, suffering privations on account of this war, have as yet had no such consolation (that on the country we cannot withhold from her Majesty the avowal of our conviction, that the conduct of the war has occasioned general dissatisfaction, and given rise to just complaints; and that we must humbly lay before her Majesty our deliberate opinion, that it is only through the selection of men for public employment without regard to anything but the public service, that the country can hope to prosecute the war successfully, and to obtain by its only legitimate object, a secure and honorable peace."

The Earl of Ellenborough commenced his speech by saying that the nation had been now more than a year at war,—a period longer than it was imagined the war would last,—and as yet no decisive success had been gained, nor was there any immediate prospect of such result. The negotiations at Vienna, too, had failed, and failed in such a manner,—that is to say, by Russia bringing forward proposals which were perfectly inadmissible,—as to afford apprehensions of a protracted war as well as a great contest. If an apology, therefore, was due for bringing forward this motion, the apology should be for not having brought it forward sooner. Since Lord Palmerston's accession to office, there had been a sort of torpor in public affairs,—a torpor which Palmerston had endeavored to extend to the public mind, his first act as Premier having been an attempt to stifle the Committee of Inquiry into the mismanagement of the war. Lord Palmerston had been placed at the head of Government on account of his presumed experience of military matters, supposed to have been acquired by him while Secretary at War. The Duke of Wellington once expressed to Lord Ellenborough his opinion of Palmerston, by saying it was not worth while to fire great guns at small birds,—implying that Palmerston was a very small bird. Perhaps the "small bird" has since attained to the larger dimensions of an eagle. At all events, the public took the idea that Lord Palmerston was the only "man of the situation" in the recent crisis, and he was made minister. Nations will sometimes indulge in that unfortunate weakness which occasionally afflicts individuals,—they will gratify a fancy. Repentance soon followed on the indulgence of the weakness. The people have become gradually disappointed in their choice. While Parliament has been in a state of torpor the people have been thinking, and have arrived at the conclusion that it is necessary, in the selection of individuals for public employments, to regard their fitness, and not to act by favor. Lord Ellenborough then uttered the following remarkable passage,—very remarkable as spoken by a member of the British House of Lords:

"I have been not unobservant of the events which have taken place in this country during a very considerable period of time; and I have conversed with many who have equally regarded those events with vigilant observation; and it is certainly in accordance with my observation, and with that of others, that a very great, and, as I think, a very dangerous change has come over the genius of the Constitution. The time was when speeches in Parliament directed public opinion. Public opinion now is more generally formed out of doors, and being there formed, acts on the conduct of Parliament. I look with great apprehension to a state of things in which persons, however able, yet wholly irresponsible, possess power greater perhaps than that of Parliament—a state of things in which gentlemen of the platform influence more than gentlemen of the Houses of Parliament. That state of things has been growing up in this country. I know the importance of watching public opinion. I know the importance of endeavoring to direct it. It appears to me that public opinion, if I may so express myself, resembles a great river between two dikes. The waters rise gradually, slowly, imperceptibly and without danger apparently, to the eyes of those unaccustomed to their progress; but the time comes when such a height that they overtop and destroy the dike, and pour, flowing on the plain, desolate everything before them. The same waters, however, if distributed by prudent and judicious management, would fertilize and beautify the land. It is with the conviction that it is essential to the good working of the Constitution that Parliament should direct, as far as possible, public opinion, that I make this motion; and I make it for the purpose of enabling your lordships to place this House in the front of the people. (Cheers.) Before entering upon the conduct of the war, it is necessary to draw distinctly the line which separates the functions of the Government from the functions of the General. It is the duty of the Government to form a plan for the campaign, and it is the duty of the Government to place in the hands of the General to whom they confide the conduct of the campaign, the most perfect instrument they can prepare for the purpose of obtaining success—a perfectly well-equipped army. It is for the General to carry into execution the plans of the Government, and Parliament has only to deal with the conduct of the Government. (Hear, hear.) Lord Ellenborough then proceeded to discuss and comment on the conduct of the Government. He believed that Britain had lost the services of 10,000 to 20,000 men, for the purpose of saving some £30,000. The want of means of transport was the cause of numerous evils, and that want was attributable to the Government. It was indispensable to remedy that fatal power should have been given to the Minister of War; but he (Lord E.) thought the Minister of War, the Duke of Newcastle, had had battles to fight in his department, and that difficulties had to a very great extent led to the disasters in the Crimea. The expeditions to the Black Sea and the Baltic were both mismanaged. Sir Charles Napier was not the only officer who had reason to complain of the manner he was treated by the Government. Two members of that Government were particularly responsible for the unexpressed expectations formed respecting Napier's expedition to the Baltic. The war in Asia had been altogether neglected. (Hear, hear.) The advance to Varna as (Lord Ellenborough) approved of. But the expedition to the Crimea alienated Austria. Had the troops sent to Varna been really an army—had they been provided with all the appliances of an army—they might, when the Russians retreated from Silistria, have commenced the campaign from the Danube, and the Austrians would have placed Odessa, Nicolaiff, and the Crimea itself, at their feet. It was determined, however, to send the expedition to Sebastopol. The army was accordingly placed between Sebastopol and the sea, where it is now besieged, and cannot move in any direction. It is placed in a position where it cannot attain decisive success, and it is placed there by the act of Government. As to the sufferings of the sick and wounded, he would not harrow the feelings of the auditors. They would be recorded in history. But to attribute anything to the defects of system, was the unfortunate of convicted mediocrity. Lord Ellenborough concluded: My Lords, how can we, sitting here by the hereditary right conferred for the same pass upon our ancestors, for their services to the State, for their firmness or public disinterestedness, how can we refuse to adopt that principle? It is the principle of our own origin. (Cheers.) A word upon my father. He was a great lawyer, not because he was a party man, that he was appointed as Chief Justice. He had no family, no connections; he rose altogether by his talents. If we as a nation, it was Mansfield, that made Mr. Yorke Chancellor and Earl. It was not Eyre, it was Sussex, that made Sir Jas. Harris, the great diplomatist, Earl of Malmesbury. It was not favor which raised the father of the noble lord opposite (Lord Carnarvon) to that office, the reward which was the peerage which the noble Viscount now holds. It was not favor which raised the brothers Cecil to be ministers of Elizabeth and of James, and the ancestors of two great families. We are here by the right, and enjoy dignity and honor by reason of their services and their claims for public employment, to turn round and say, 'It is true our ancestors rose by talents, but our ancestors shall enjoy advantages from connection with us, and from favor.' No. I trust your lordships will adopt a different view of the interest and honor of your House; I trust you will agree on this occasion to place yourselves in the front of the people. (Cheers.) For I feel that in this protracted conflict we shall often have most of the support of the people. And I desire to ensure that support by identifying this House with public opinion." Lord Ellenborough then moved the address, founded on his own motion.

Lord Panmure replied. After the long speech that Lord Ellenborough had given of himself, he (Panmure) certainly did expect to have heard the question answered in a speech of much more power and ability than that just delivered by the noble Earl. In that speech the Earl had dealt in generalities, and had failed to put his hand upon a single instance in which it was even hinted in such places, nay had he convicted the Government of making any selection of such men. Lord Panmure concluded by moving the previous question.

The Earl of Harrowden made some remarks.

The Earl of Elgin would support the Government. He could not see that the address would remedy existing evils.

The Earl of Winchilsea thought the war was unnecessary, and the Government had shown a total want of judgment in its administration.

Earl Granville endorsed the opinion of the Earl of Elgin. The rest of his (Granville's) remarks were occupied with a laudation of the families of Gower, Cavendish and Howard, to all of which he was related.

The Earl of Derby considered the speech of Lord Ellenborough,—which had so much disappointed Lord Panmure,—as vain and unsatisfactory speech. Lord Derby then went over the history of the different steps which had supported Lord Aberdeen, but he (Derby) could not approve of the Government in planning the expedition to the Crimea. Lord Panmure had declared that not an instance was brought forward wherein the fit man was not in the fit place; he (Lord Derby) must say that it would not be difficult to mention instances in which the right men were not in the right places, but it would be invidious to do so. The Duke of Newcastle, as Minister of War, had declared that not only collectively, but he (Derby) could not agree with the opinion of "that noble lord who did so much to break up the last Ministry and that done so little to increase the credit or influence of the present." (Laughter.) Lord Ellenborough (not the Duke) with that impetuous ambition he displayed in quitting the office of War, he (Derby) thought went into various instances of confidence and sentiment: "I am called, 'Why bring forward this question now?' You are considering the votes of a public meeting, echoing the language of Mr. Layard;"—and this last, in fact, been spoken of as the new combination of Derby, Ellenborough and Layard! (Laughter.) Now, I am not," said he, "responsible for anything Mr. Layard may have thought, said or done. My acquaintance with Mr. Layard is of the slightest possible character, and upon public matters I never had a word of consultation or communication with him. I think he has fairly constituted himself the representative of a feeling which is very powerful in this country, and which is in the main a just feeling. But I think he has been led into intemperance of language, and sweeping charges. While disavowing connection with Mr. Layard, he, (Derby,) and his party, could not look with unconcern on the state of feeling awakened in the country. He, therefore, and his party, would meet cordially the question.

The Duke of Newcastle rose to make some remarks in defence of the measures of his administration, and concluded by expressing a belief that such a pressure was exerted on Russia as must soon bring that Power to favorable terms.

The Marquises of Clanricarde, Londonderry and Lansdowne, made a few remarks; after which the house divided, and there appeared: contents, (all present,) 71; non-content, (including proxies,) 181; majority against the resolutions, 110.

### Milner Gibson and Mr. Layard's Motions of Want of Confidence.

In the House of Commons, the members of the Government have thrown all sorts of technical objections in the way to prevent Layard from bringing forward his motion. He is now "to find a day for himself," and has named Thursday, the 24th. Mr. Milner Gibson's motion is named for the 21st.

### The Lord Mayor's Banquet to the Ministry.

On the evening of the 16th, the Lord Mayor of London gave the usual City Banquet to the Ministry. Two hundred and seventy guests were present, but we do not observe among them the minister of the United States. In the speeches that followed the dinner Lord Hardinge and Sir C. Wood spoke of the cordiality existing between the French and English armies and navies. Lord Palmerston after adverting to the improved condition of the army, said it was still the desire of the Government to terminate the war at the first moment it could be done with honor. "Peace with honor, or war with victory." Lord John Russell and the Earl of Clarendon made some remarks, but nothing beyond commonplaces.

Investigation into the circumstances of the loss of the emigrant ship *John*, has resulted in a verdict of gross and culpable negligence against the captain, mate, and crew, excepting only two seamen, named Elder and Anderson. The verdict has been forwarded to the Board of Trade, and proceedings will probably be taken to hold the owners liable for damages.

Administrative Reform meetings had been held at Norwich, and other towns, but the Mayors of London and Liverpool refused to accede to the requisitions of the citizens.

The extensive premises known as the Atlas Iron Works, London, and employed in the manufacture of shot and shell, fell to the ground and injured several of the workmen.

A reward of £500 is offered for the best means of preventing smoke from multitubular boilers. Apply to the Steam Collieries Association, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

The King of Sardinia is rumored to be negotiating a marriage with Queen Victoria's eldest daughter, the Princess Royal of England.

### Dissensions in the British Cabinet—Ministers Distracted.

*From the London Times, May 17.*

It is high time that by some means or other the opinion of Parliament on peace or war should be fairly tested; indeed, so serious is the necessity for this step, that we grudge the interval of three or four days that must elapse between the present time and the day fixed for Mr. Milner Gibson's motion. We are constantly in fear of receiving intelligence that the degrading scene so recently acted at Vienna has been renewed, and that we are once more debating with Russia, not whether she will guarantee the integrity of Turkey, and thus bind herself against any infraction of that integrity—not whether she will consent to limit naval forces utterly useless for defence, and only required for the purposes of aggression on an unoffending neighbor—but whether she will condescend to limit herself to the *status quo*, or require, in addition, that the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, passing as they do through the very heart of the Turkish empire, shall be thrown open to her fleets.

We can never feel wholly free from the apprehension of an ignominious peace. We know what advances have been made in this direction already, and we do not know to what further compliances the nation may not be destined to be reduced. M. Drouyn de Lhuys has already resigned his position in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs because he condescended to listen to propositions and overtures, which, in the opinion of his Imperial master were derogatory to the dignity of France, and fatal to the objects for which the present war was undertaken. Our own Plenipotentiary has returned to us, but has not imitated the example of his colleague, and remains in our Cabinet, to exert that influence which a year and a half ago was put forth to urge us into the war, in order to bring about a dishonorable peace. What change the air of Vienna or the contact with Russian and Austrian Plenipotentiaries has wrought upon Lord John Russell we do not pretend to know; but it is now said that, with that versatility peculiar to minds not of the highest order, nor sustained by lofty and consistent principle, Lord John Russell is now seeking to undo the work of last year—to renounce the career on which we have entered, to throw away the task we have undertaken, and to abandon to the discretion of Russia the ally whom last year we promised to defend with all the weight of our power and all the prestige of our influence. In this ignoble task he is, we fear, seconded by no inconsiderable number of his colleagues. The division in the Cabinet is, we are told, clearly and distinctly marked, and would long ago probably have resulted in open discord and disruption, had the smallest encouragement been afforded from without to the craven desire of peace at any cost. Happily, however, if so many of their leaders are unsound, the people themselves have shown a manliness, firmness and consistency which put to shame the vacillating conduct of men who claim to themselves the monopoly of statesmanship, and look down with all the disdain of practical politicians on the plain sense and clear insight of the mass of the nation. Were it otherwise—did Lord Grey and Mr. Gibson command anything but a small minority,—were there any quarter in the political horizon to which the advocates of peace at any price could turn for support, we should possibly have seen are this a repetition of the proceeding of the beginning of this year, and had to chronicle the fate of a second Ministry overthrown by the same hand—the first, bounce Lord John Russell could not defend the management of the war; the second, because he could not defend the war itself. It seems incredible that the same man who could last year denounce the conduct of the Emperor of Russia as fraudulent, declare that the existence of Sebastopol was a standing menace to Turkey, and express in the firmest terms his resolution to carry the contest, though with the utmost vigor and perseverance, should, in one short year, so totally have lost confidence in himself, his country, and his cause, as to be ready to compound with the fraud, and submit to the menace only to avoid that very war which in such magnificent guise he has proclaimed against the common disturber of the peace of Europe.

Let Parliament, let the nearly, look to it well. This is the very turning point in our destiny, the very crisis in our fate, the very instant which for our good or for evil is to decide the future of England. We have been accustomed to regard our Ministry as weak, but well-intended, possessing no special gifts of eloquence or talent, but true to the task they have undertaken, and pledged, above all things, to prosecute the war with vigor and with honor. We are now told that even in this we have misunderstood, and that we may have at this very moment at the head of affairs men as little on the line trusted with the stern and trying emergencies of a struggle for life or death as the members of the Peace Society themselves. We have made all the sacrifices for which a nation could be called upon in order to secure success; and we have not secured it. We are content to wait to pay and to suffer, till better times and better leaders arise; but surely we have a right to expect that a nation which has done so much and suffered so much, shall not, without consequence, way, against and despite of its feelings and convictions, be forced to sue for peace, and to accept those terms from its enemy which not the power of that enemy, nor its own weakness, but the miserable timidity of its counsellors, forces upon it. If Parliament is really anxious to perform the duties with which a controlling nation has intrusted it, no time should be lost in ascertaining who is on our side, and who on that of the Emperor of Russia, in order that, at whatever sacrifice of historic names, noble connections, and official experience, we may deliver ourselves from the danger and discredit of being any longer represented by persons who believe our national credit and interest to be as nothing compared with the escape from that responsibility which a little while ago they were so ready to undertake. To make peace with Russia now, with all the effects of the war unobtained, would be to snatch from the hands of our troops the blood-stained laurel they have striven so long and so heroically to gain; would give Russia the power a second time of wielding the supremacy of statesmen and statesmanship by passing off defeat for victory; would raise her character in every capital, nation, and language, and lower our own in the same proportion; would place the powers of Northern Europe at her mercy; would make the kingdoms and empires of Germany her willing and obsequious vassals, and leave Turkey without a hope, without a friend, without a resource, to perish whenever it should please the Power from which we vaunt ingly profess to have her to sign the warrant for her execution. When such things are neither impossible nor improbable with our present Cabinet, we do but do our duty in calling upon Parliament to place on record with as little delay as possible its own opinion and to make itself thoroughly acquainted with the opinions of our Ministers. Whatever be the evils attendant on a change—whatever the difficulties of replacing our present Government, these evils are as nothing compared with the risk of finding ourselves some day hampered in the trammels of a hollow and dishonorable peace. Let the efforts of our enemies, let the treachery of our Allies do their worst, but let us, at whatever sacrifice, by whatever means, be freed at least from men who are capable at such a moment of abandoning our honor and our interest, and tarnishing by degrading compromises the name of a nation which never before could be brought to lower its resolution to the level of its fortunes, or drew any lessons but those of encouragement and perseverance from the very depths of its darkest disasters.

## FRANCE.

### Resignation of Canrobert.

Gen. Canrobert has resigned, and has been succeeded by Gen. Pelissier. Our readers may remember that our European advices intimated, some time since, that Gen. Pelissier would, ere long, succeed to Canrobert's command. The following is the transaction as prepared for the public, in the *Moniteur*:

*General Canrobert to the Emperor:*

My shattered health no longer allowing me to continue in the chief command, my duty towards my Sovereign and my country compels me to ask you to transfer the command to Gen. Pelissier, a skillful and experienced leader. The army which I leave him is intact, enured to war, and full of ardor and confidence. I beseech the Emperor to leave me a soldier's place as a General of division.

*The Minister of War to Gen. Canrobert:*

"The Emperor accepts your resignation. He regrets that your health has suffered. He congratulates you upon the sentiment which makes you ask to remain with the army, where you shall have the command not of a division but of the Corps of Gen. Pelissier. Hand over the chief command to that General.

### The French Exposition.

The principal events of the week have been the opening of the Exposition, and the execution of Pianori, the assassin. The Poles in Paris have presented an address to the Emperor congratulating him on his escape from the assassin's attack. It is said the Emperor is about to issue a manifesto to the army in the East stating the reasons of his not proceeding in person to the war.

The Paris papers have assumed a tone of such outspoken hostility to Austria, that the public cannot help surmising that an official hint has been given to prepare opinion for a rupture with that power.

M. Fould, head of the banking house of Fould, Oppenheim & Co., and father of Achille Fould, Minister of State, died on the 13th, aged 64.

Admiral Mackau, Senator and ex-Minister of Marine, died at Paris on the 13th.

The annual ball of the British Charitable Fund took place on the 16th, in the Jardin d'Hiver, Paris. Eight hundred persons were present.

At the Court of Correctional Police a man named Hubnard was condemned to fine and imprisonment for having spoken disrespectfully of the Emperor; and another person, named Goffard, was similarly punished for having expressed a wish that the Emperor might be killed in the Crimea. The trial of certain parties charged with having constructed an infernal machine at Perenchier to assassinate the Emperor, will be held at Douai soon.

Our Liverpool correspondent sends us the following notice of the

### Opening of the French Exposition.

Determined not to disappoint the Parisians a second time, the formal opening of the Palace of Industry was advertised to take place on Tuesday, the 15th of May, without postponement on account of the weather, which, by the bye, had for some days previously been "vilain." The *Moniteur* of the 13th published an official programme, duly setting forth and marshaling the order of procession and precedence from the Emperor to the cassille. According to the *Moniteur* the doors would be opened at 10 o'clock for the admission of ticket holders; at 12 the portals were to be again closed to allow the congregation to settle down before the arrival of the Emperor, which event was notified to occur precisely at 1 o'clock. Two hours were thus allotted for the entry of some 8,000 persons. Gentlemen were earnestly invited by the *Moniteur* to attire themselves in dress-coats,—which they did,—and multitudes must be suffering from rheumatic affections ever since; for the morning was raw, drizzling and uncomfortable. Nearly two hours the crowd of applicants for admission were employed in shivering without, and in forming en queue, or, as the English preposterously translate it, "in making tail." The last stroke of the workman's hammer, inside, ceased at half past nine, and the sweepers forthwith began to raise a dust. Sometime after ten the doors were opened, and the public began to stream in; as fast as the inspection of their passes by the new police in peaked beards and cocked hats, would let them. Once inside, every one helped himself to the very best place he could find, excepting only such seats as were reserved for the Court. In the non-reserved part of the house, hundred of ladies were compelled to stand, while bearded men sat comfortably. The gentlemen of the politest nation of the earth, who raise their hat a foot high when addressing a lady, are particularly reluctant to give up their seat in a theatre or railway car for her accommodation.

Our readers are already aware that the Exposition is to be held within three distinct buildings, of which two are structures merely supplementary to the Palace of Industry. Our Paris correspondence has already described this Palace erected as a permanent edifice on the Carré Marigny, the most eligible site of the Champs Elysée. We need here only recall that the Palace proper is some 800 feet in length, 250 in width, 70 or 80 in its greatest height; roofed with glass on iron ribs; built of massive blocks of stone, and, although pierced by some three to four hundred windows, has an aspect of heaviness, better expressed, perhaps, by saying it is somewhat severe. Such at least is the impression conveyed in viewing the principal façade, surmounted by the allegory of France crowning commerce and the arts. The interior of the edifice has been appropriately described as a vast hall, entirely traversed by a double nave which, at the height of a gallery of twenty English yards in width. An arch of grayish colored glass roofs in the hall, and a stained window occupies either end. The whole interior is left in a light stone color, relieved only by a series of small variable shields, which indicate the cities of France. Where our correspondent visited the inquiries of the Palace a few days prior to the opening, the day was dull and cloudy, and the aspect was extremely gloomy, suddenly a burst of sunshine fell upon the roof, and streamed through the painted windows. The effect was magical. What had but an instant before resembled a meeting house under repair, grew up into a living temple. The sunlight and the light tints of the walls harmonized, and seemed to expand the dimensions of the edifice; the walls receded,—the columns sprang up to Gothedral height, while the rich rays just touched the points of relief with sufficient warmth to extend the vista and lend beauty to its details. Another minute, and a cloud drifted over the sun. The temple contracted, and fell into the shadow. Sunlight made all the difference between death and life. Hence our correspondent argues that when the temple is filled with objects of glitter and display, with banners and silks, statuary and gilding, with a shifting crowd of visitors, and when over all the sunlight shall give variety and relief to the proportions of the edifice, it will be found by no means so unsuccessful an effort of architecture as is now asserted. For it must be confessed that, to the present time, persons have been censured than praised. The effect on visitors who struggled in on the occasion of the opening, was not exhilarating, but rather the reverse, owing partly to the dull day overhead, and partly to the five hundred wagon loads of unopened packing cases that encircled themselves on the view. The nave, or central aisle, was ruled in for the more distinguished company, and as many seats along the front of the galleries as a view could be obtained from, were set aside for occupancy. A platform covered with rich carpets, was erected in the middle of the former, for the Imperial sections of the United States and foreigners, and not visible from many parts of the gallery, and flanked by fantenils, for the Emperor and Empress, and chairs for the other members of the Imperial family. Right and left from these were the orchestra. The fantenils were in crimson velvet and gold, canopied by the usual insignia of Empire, and supported on either side by clumps of lances bearing flags and eagles. In front of the throne were benches set apart for the members of the diplomatic body; the grand officers of the nation, and Imperial household, the Senate, Legislative corps, Council of State, officers of the army, judicature, Church and other departments, all of whom were ordered to appear in official costume. The public found places where they could. From 10½ o'clock, when the doors were opened, until noon, a continued stream of people poured in, the variety of costumes in the general sisters making quite a gay appearance. At noon the doors were closed, and a very dull hour was spent, unenlivened by music or anything else except staring and talking. About 6,000 persons were then within the walls. The benches of all the public bodies were full, and the diplomatic corps had not a seat assigned. As noon chimed, a detachment of the Guards in their theatrical costume of steel and sky-blue, marched in and formed an avenue to the throne. Soon afterwards came the Prince Napoleon, escorting, (of all the persons in the world,) that excellent lady, Queen Maria Christina, late of Spain. With the Prince, came the Imperial Commissioners of Japan. At 12½ a salute of artillery was fired, which led the assembled company to suppose that the Emperor had set out. Another dreary half hour succeeded. Some time after 1 o'clock, the noise of shouting gave notice of their Majesties' approach, and preceded by a number of outriders, escorted by cuirassiers of the guard, and attended by his suite in three or four carriages, Napoleon and the Empress, with King Jerome and the Princess Mathilde, descended from a State carriage at the door of the Palace of Industry. A little procession was formed; the one solitary band inside launched forth into "*Partant pour la Syrie!*" Prince Napoleon met his Imperial cousin, who advanced through the avenue of guards, took their places by the throne, and bowed to the people; Marshal Vaillant, Marshal Magnan, the Duke of Bassano and Cambacérès, and the ladies of the Empress, ranged themselves behind. The tableau

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1855.

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## The News by the Pacific.

Before Sebastopol, affairs remain in *statû quo*. The stereotyped phrase, "Sebastopol not taken," still stands at the head of our columns. In the news received yesterday, there is no intimation that the Allies have any immediate prospect of capturing the city on the one hand, or, on the other, that they intend raising the siege and giving up the enterprise as a bad job. Desperate skirmishes continue to take place, but it does not appear that a decisive advantage has been gained by either party. There are rumors of extended operations about being commenced by the Allies, and the secret departure of a force of fifteen thousand men from Balaklava, would seem to strengthen such a supposition. The return of this expedition in a few days in as mysterious a manner as it set sail, remains to be explained. We give elsewhere a description of its departure, with other interesting accounts of the progress of the siege from the correspondents of various London journals.

The Reform movement in Great Britain may be considered as fairly under way. Public patience is exhausted after a long forbearance. Disgusted, as they have good reason to be, with the mismanagement of this war, the people of England have struck at the root of the evil and have at last opened their eyes to the folly of confiding to Lords and Dukes—because they *are* Lords and Dukes—the honor and safety of the nation. The British aristocracy is sinking, and, if not altogether cut adrift, it will inevitably drag the country down into deeper disgrace—perhaps into irretrievable ruin. It is a cheering sign of coming events to hear of a resolution, introduced into the House of Lords, expressing the "conviction that the conduct of the war has occasioned general dissatisfaction, and given rise to just complaints," and *"that it is only through the selection of men for public employment without regard to anything but the public service, that the country can hope to prosecute the war successfully and to obtain its only legitimate object—a secure and honorable peace."* Such was a portion of the notice of motion given by Lord ELLENBOROUGH in his place in Parliament on the 14th of May. The debate that ensued was one of much interest. In the course of a very able speech the noble Earl took occasion to say:

> But, my lords, how can we, sitting here by the hereditary right conferred, for the most part, upon our ancestors, for their services to the State, for their fitness for public employment, how can we refuse to adopt that principle? It is the principle of our own origin. [Cheers.] It was because my father was a great lawyer, not because he was a party man, that he was selected on account of fitness for a great office, that of Chief Justice of the Pleas. He had no family, no connections; he was a stranger to all in station. [Cheers.] It was not favor; it was fitness that made Mr. YORKE Chancellor and Earl. [Cheers.] It was not favor, it was fitness, that made Sir JAMES HARRIS, the great diplomatist, Earl of MALMESBURY. [Cheers.] It was not favor which raised the father of the noble lord opposite (Viscount CANNING) to that office the reward for which was the peerage which the noble viscount now holds. [Loud cheers.] It was no favor which raised the brothers CECIL to be Ministers of ELIZABETH and of JAMES, and the founders of two great families. We are here for the services of our ancestors. It is for us, then, who sit here by that right, and enjoy dignity and honor by reason of their services and their fitness for public employment—is it for us to turn round and say, "It is true our ancestors rose by fitness, but our relatives shall enjoy advantages from connection with us, and from favor." [Cheers.] No!

Words like these were then, perhaps, heard for the first time since the days of CROMWELL, in the British House of Lords. True, the notice of motion was thrown out by a vote of 181 to 71; but the fact of its introduction augurs well for the future. Not many months have passed since it was the fashion to sneer at parvenu peers, and a duke or a marquis, though he would have proudly claimed his descent from some Norman Robber, would have shrunk from acknowledging himself to be the son of an honest merchant or an upright Judge. Such a change as this is a striking proof that the British aristocracy, ever so tenacious of their privileges, feel at length that they must yield to the spirit of Reform. The tide has set in, and it will deepen and widen in its progress. The great heart of the British people seems to have been reached through their present disasters—their old Anglo-Saxon energy has revived—and if, peradventure, the time has come for England to shake off forever the burden she has been content to bear so long, the blood and treasure spent in a war that has brought about such a change, will not have been sacrificed in vain.

Among other news received by this arrival, the rumors of dissension in the British Cabinet, are worthy of note. It is said that some ministers are seeking to secure peace on any terms, and Lord JOHN RUSSELL is designated as one who advocates an ignoble submission to the counter propositions offered by the Czar through his Plenipotentiaries at the Vienna Conference. The dissension, if confirmed, will break up the present Cabinet. Its unpopularity is increasing rapidly, and the star of Lord PALMERSTON wanes dim and dimmer. It is probable that ere long we shall hear of the dissolution of Parliament and a new one elected to represent more faithfully the wishes of the people whose voice is still for war.

We refer the reader to our Paris Correspondent's letters for a graphic description of the inauguration of the Crystal Palace by the Emperer NAPOLEON. His Majesty's speech on the occasion was chiefly remarkable for its brevity.

## The Markets and the Market Gardeners.

The farmers and market gardeners of New-Jersey, Long Island, and Westchester, are circulating a petition to the Mayor and Common Council of New-York, praying for the allotment of some part of the public grounds in the neighborhood of the markets, where they may come and sell their fruits and vegetables directly to the people, instead of being compelled, as they now are, to sell to jobbers who make an intermediate profit, which they allege comes out of the pockets of the people without going into those of the farmers, who are legitimately entitled to it. It is not at all surprising that many of our cotemporaries should advocate the farmers' petition, for we know but too well how heavily we are all taxed for our marketing, and should be most happy to join in any scheme which promised to lessen the cost of "garden stuff." But we are distrustful of the beneficial results of the scheme proposed by the Long Island farmers. We have a City ordinance already, prohibiting huckstering or jobbing in any of the City Markets, or within their limits, which was passed many years ago, to reduce the retail price of vegetables when they were not a quarter as dear as they are now. But the enforcement of such a law is clearly an impossibility, and it is, of necessity, a dead letter. The attempt to have it enforced now we do not imagine will be any more successful than when it was first passed. If each farmer who brings his wagon-load of fruits and vegetables to market were forced to stand in the market-place until he retailed out his entire stock, the waste of time would, doubtless, entail a greater loss than he is now subjected to by selling out at once to a regular dealer. All that the market gardeners have a right to demand is, that they should be put upon a footing with all other citizens, and allowed to pursue their business without let or hindrance. Let them try the experiment of not coming to market at all, and they will soon find the huckster besieging them in their own gardens and farm yards, or let them rent stores in the neighborhood of the ferries, where they may deposit and sell their produce. All kinds of business have a tendency to centralization:—thus we see the grocers all concentrated in one or two streets, the dry goods dealers in another; the leather dealers are all found in one particular locality, and the importers of dry goods, and the dealers in money have the same gregarious instincts. The market gardeners want to follow the general law of traffic, but unlike all other dealers, they want to do it at the public expense, and ask the Common Council to provide them a market place which they should provide for themselves.

The down town markets, which were built for the accommodation of a city not a quarter of the size of the present New-York, are wholly inadequate for their purposes; they are already overcrowded, and the street spaces around them do not afford standing room for vegetable wagons. One half of the gardeners who need accommodation could not find it there, if there was ever so strong a desire on the part of the City to grant it.

We are by no means opposed to the agitation of this subject, and hope the complaints of the farmers may lead to some important reforms, even though they should not obtain what they seek. Our present active and energetic Mayor has, since he came into office, chiefly devoted his energies to the enforcement of existing laws, without much regard to their character, but perhaps he will find time to recommend some measures of reform which the City greatly needs, among which none are more palpable and pressing than the accommodations of our public markets. It is a very good thing to enforce obedience to the laws, let them be what they may, but it is equally the duty of the chief magistrate of the City to recommend the repeal of bad laws and the enactment of just ones.

If the Long Island farmers find themselves crowded out of our market places, let them stop on the opposite side of the river, if they can prevail upon the Common Council of Brooklyn to give them a standing place. As our vegetable dealers send out to Bermuda, to Charleston, Norfolk, Savannah, and the Bahamas to make their purchases for our markets, there is not much fear but that they would soon find their way across the East River. President BOYER, of Hayti, once said that if a bag of coffee were hung up in a certain unmentionable place, a Yankee would go there to buy it, and our enterprising vegetable hucksters and jobbers would not be likely to let the East River stand between them and a wagon-load of early vegetables long.

## The Briggs Investigating Committee.

The development of facts before the famous investigating Committee, presided over by Alderman BRIGGS, is assuming a very farcical character, as will be seen by the report of what took place there yesterday. BRIGGS is determined that all the antecedents in the history of the Chief of Police, whom he will insist upon calling GARRET WILLIAM, shall be known to the public. This famous investigation into the birth-place of the Chief of Police commenced before the Committee of inquiry into the management of the Crimean war began its labors. But the Crimean investigation is at an end, while Alderman BRIGGS is just in the beginning of his important inquiries. Judge DALY has not yet decided whether the Alderman has power to compel a witness to testify against his will, and, in the meanwhile Alderman BRIGGS is amusing himself by making known some of the early escapades of the Chief when he was a gay and gallant Lothario, and wrote love letters and took young ladies to the Chatham Theatre. The Chief himself, it strikes us, is partly responsible for this disreputable affair. He has declared that, according to his belief, he is a native of this City, and that his name is GEORGE WASHINGTON. Alderman BRIGGS doubts these facts, and is attempting to prove the contrary, and the Chief should put an end to the investigation and confound his adversary, by proving by satisfactory testimony, which he certainly can have it in his power to do, the truth of his averments. It is discreditable to the character of our City Government that so ridiculous and trifling an affair should be allowed to interrupt the public business, and receive the sanction of the Common Council.

## Opening of the French Crystal Palace.

Imitations, as a general thing, always fall short of the originals, and the rule seems to apply with peculiar force to Crystal Palaces. The first one was an eminent success, but all the copies have been woful failures, and our own, we blush to confess, was the greatest failure of all. It was not only a most disastrous speculation to every person connected with it, but it has even proved damaging to our national character, notwithstanding that it was a strictly personal affair—a private speculation—in which neither the nation, State nor City had any control. It is a standing reproach to us, and the huge bubble remains long after it has been punctured.

The Crystal Palace of London was, in all respects, a brilliant success, and when its mission was completed it was promptly removed, and its vanishing away was quite as miraculous as its bursting into existence. The only ill-effect of it was inspiring the people of other nations with the preposterous idea of the necessity of imitating it.

A little cool reflection would have shown that it was a success that could not be repeated; all the concurring circumstances that insured the prosperity and gave *éclat* to the first one could never occur again.

It is just four years since the Crystal Palace in Hyde Park was opened with pomp and pride to the world, inaugurating a new era of peace and amity among the nations of the earth, and now the Crystal Palace of Paris opens its glittering gates to mankind, and all the world is invited to it as a temple of peace and concord. But its very opening is failure, and there is no promise of future success.

What a difference in the aspect of Europe, between the opening of the first and the last great show. The most lavish and most highly honored exhibitor at the first was the Emperor of Russia, whose malachite vases and imperial contributions were the unceasing themes of praise. But Russia sends nothing now to the Grand Exhibition. There is another Czar on the throne, and instead of sending vases to Paris he is sending bombs into the tents of the French and English armies who are besieging him in the Crimea.

Our Paris correspondent gives an account of this opening, which is not altogether *couleur de rose*, and even the correspondents of the English press do not tell a much more flattering story. The Great Exposition does not draw; Paris is not so full of eager strangers as it should be; the price of bread is high, and all the imperial edicts cannot keep it down. The Crystal Palace needs sunshine and prosperity, and without them it must be a melancholy show. The earth hath bubbles, as RUSKIN said of the Hyde Park structure, and Crystal Palaces are of them. They have had their day.

## Musical.

HOW TO GET A SEAT AT THE OPERA.

MR. EDITOR—*Dear Sir:* How very differently people of different temperaments do things; and how often a little reflection, before acting, to carry out an end, will reveal a time and way to accomplish that end, without mortification to himself or distressing others! I witnessed this last evening at the Academy of Music, and, as I expected, it is all told in your Journal of this morning by "E. G." Now, Sir, what folly to put ourselves in a still worse position, as to judgment and forethought, by exposing our own errors! Let me explain: I purchased a dollar ticket, as did "E. G." Casting a glance over the assemblage of gay bonnets, mine's not covered and gentlemen uncovered, (as you know me, there were many ladies present,) I wanted a seat in the parquet, but in every direction that I cast my eyes, "Taken" stared me in the face—either by occupants or strips of paper. What's to be done, though I? Stepping up to the usher in attendance—(and he looked as though he knew his business, and felt the honor of his position,)—"Sir, can you direct me to a seat in this vicinity that has not been taken?" "With pleasure Sir," was his reply, and he did it; and from it I saw the chagrin, and felt the mortification of E—, G—. How I desired to tell him he was in error, and should pocket the insult, (if such it was,) and learn when there are seats for which men pay $1 50, the poor dollar man must yield unless we have the side of it from an usher.

Yours, truly, T. W., from the country.

HOW TO KEEP IT.

MR. EDITOR: Though frequently moved in the spirit, it is seldom I overcome my natural indolence so far as to rush into print, even for the correction of abuses. As a crowd, the American people I believe, are celebrated for their patience under impositions. As one of them, I can suffer and be still; always when a mere personal convenience is in question, seldom when a principle is involved.

In your issue of this morning, I am surprised to see you speak of the reservation of opera-house seats after the first act, as "unfair."

If occupied before the first act, you deny not the right of the purchaser to his seat for the entire evening, even though he should leave it for a season. Has he not as good a right to display indifference, and humor his taste at the commencement of a performance, as well as during its course? Does a man forfeit his right to a pew because he makes not his appearance before the Litany—or to his house, though he should not occupy it immediately on purchase? And is not a private box a private box, and exclusively the purchaser's, to take possession of at any period he pleases; and is a single seat less private property, or less necessary to its single holder?

It may be said that the period of reservation is limited by express terms of sale; but I consider the limitation oppressive, and as evincing an unchristian cupidity on the part of the manager to avail himself of those contingencies which will so frequently prevent the promptness of purchasers.

I need not say how frequently we secure places for a single morsel of opera and drama. If a man pays willingly for a ride, must he be compelled to sit out scenes in which he is indifferent?

I witnessed the dispute for a seat at the WALLACK Testimonial last evening. If I am not greatly mistaken, the successful claimant and rightful owner is a highly distinguished physician of this City, whom professional labors had, doubtless, detained elsewhere beyond the first act. About the same period I saw two other well-known physicians with ladies, confidently make their way to the front of the dress circle, as if to places reserved for them. The whole party remained standing a time and finally left—usurpers without doubt, occupying their places.

Now is it not in the highest degree uncharitable that gentlemen like these whose errands of mercy had doubtless detained them elsewhere, and who, by the routine of special enjoyment are so few, should by the unwarrantable acts of managers, be disappointed in their anticipated by the little regard to individual rights so commonly shown in the *finest* country of the earth!

The only inconvenience to which I was myself subjected last evening, was the necessity of being among the first at the door, that I might be there in all—although but for this opportunity of securing a seat. After such the programme, I should have gone later and saved myself and ladies a three strength of twenty minutes from the steps to the interior.

The gentlemen of this will attract attention to a point that should be mooted, and which nearly concerns the comfort of all play goers. There is certainly here as elsewhere a right and a wrong, and where these elements enter no subject can be too little for consideration or debate. Let us not in all matters alike of education, amusement and economy in general, be at the mercy of even the best individual, but let us have *the law*.

Very respectfully,

A SUBSCRIBER.

MAY 30.

The argument of our correspondent and of those who adhere to the all-evening policy of seat holders, amounts to this—that having paid fifty cents extra, it justifies any amount of selfishness. WEBSTER defines the latter word to mean "The excessive regard of a person to his own interest or happiness; or that supreme self-love or self-gratification which leads a person in his actions to direct his purposes to the advancement of his own interest, power or happiness, without regarding the interest of others."

A person who would deliberately disturb an audience or an individual for the sake of half an hour's enjoyment, as the end of an opera, should certainly find a more congenial place for indulging his peculiarities than the Academy of Music. The Concert room is evidently the proper place for him.

But there is little use in talking. Unless a man can perceive the gross selfishness and barbarity of seriously inconveniencing another for a trivial private end, it would be time thrown away to attempt to teach him.

## Dramatic.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The Misses GOUGENHEIM played here last evening in "Masks and Faces." The house was crowded by a delighted audience.

## GREAT FIRE IN ANN-STREET.

### Destruction of Trow's Printing Establishment.

### LOSS $100,000.

About 9 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the second story of building No. 49 Ann-street, occupied by JOHN F. TROW, printer and book publisher. In the room at the time were several persons engaged preparing copy for *Trow's New-York City Directory*. Owing to the large collection of paper and other inflammable materials with which the apartment was filled, the flames spread rapidly, and those in the building had the greatest difficulty in escaping with their lives. About twenty compositors who were at work in the upper or fourth story were forced by the dense smoke to make their egress through the scuttle on the roof, and grope their way as best they could along the roofs to building No. 57 through which they forced an entrance, and succeeded, much exhausted, in reaching the street. The excitement near the buildings was of course intense. The compositors and the other persons at work in the fourth story were forced to stuff handkerchiefs in their mouths, and adopt other means to effect their escape. One of the workmen, named MARTIN V. B. YOUNG, was so much overcome by the smoke that his companions were obliged to drag him through the scuttle to the roof, and from thence to the street. The poor fellow was so far gone as to require to be conveyed to his home.

There were, it is supposed, about forty persons in the building at the breaking out of the fire, and it is quite probable that some of them may have been suffocated.

All of them lost more or less of their wearing apparel. Mr. E. B. TUTTLE lost a roll of bills, a gold pencil, and some other valuables.

The alarm for the Seventh District was promptly given, and the firemen and police were soon on the spot, and exerted themselves most strenuously to rescue the poor fellows who were on the roof trying to make their escape. The firemen finally forced an entrance into No. 57, and with lights assisted the compositors in their escape.

Despite the most active exertions of the firemen who had assembled, the flames made rapid headway, and building No. 49 was soon a mass of flame from top to bottom. Nos. 51 and 53 were also mainly occupied by Mr. TROW,—each of them were somewhat damaged by fire, and the stock therein much injured by water. Scarcely anything was saved from No. 49. It was stocked with a valuable amount of printing material—paper, presses, type, type-setting machines, stereotype plates, &c.

The new, and now the only City Directory, was being set up then, and was about half finished,—of course all the labor thereon was entirely destroyed. A new canvass of the City will probably be rendered necessary, thereby delaying the issue of the *Directory*, which circumstance will be a public loss.

The loss of property in Mr. TROW's establishment must be very large. We have heard it estimated by persons competent to decide, at $100,000.

Mr. TROW resides in Brooklyn, and was not present at the fire. Our reporter cannot, therefore, speak positively as to his insurance, but understands that he is largely insured.

The lower floor of No. 51 was occupied by LOUIS DURR, worker in gold and silver metals.

Messrs. MORRILL, DONALD & CO., dealers in printing materials, occupied the lower floor of No. 53.

Both firms suffered considerably from fire and water.

The fire was not entirely extinguished at 1 o'clock this morning, and some of the fire companies remained on the spot all night.

FIRE IN GREENWICH-STREET.

At about 10 o'clock last night a fire was discovered by Officer HAVILAND, of the Third Ward, on the roof of building No. 211 Greenwich-street, occupied in part as a brush factory by JOHN P. WHITE. The firemen were soon on the ground, and succeeded in extinguishing the flames before they had made much headway. J. S. KELLY & Co., clothiers, No. 213, suffered some damage by water, and Messrs. GRAHAM & GREGG, No. 69 Vesey-street, willow-ware dealers, had their place filled with water, and their stock considerably damaged. They are fully insured in the Market Insurance Company. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained.

## The Tenth Ward K. N. Trouble—Another Meeting.

Our reporter called in at council No. 5 of the Tenth Ward, last Saturday evening, to see how they were getting along with their troubles. He found the brethren assembled before the hour of meeting were discussing somewhat warmly the cause of the K. N. defeat in old Virginia. Some alleged that it was the fault of "*Hiss, Patterson & Co.*," of of the K. N. Legislature of Mass.; some that it was the fault of some of the K. N. leaders in Virginia, while one of them, seemingly more sensible than the rest, intimated that it was his opinion that the cause of their defeat was brought about by the K. N. candidates *not polling votes enough*; and further, that the K. Ns. might as well give up the ship first as last, as being divided among themselves in consequence of every one wanting all the offices for himself, and finds they could never succeed as a party.

The President Br. D—e having arrived, the Council was opened in due form, when the ex-President Br. G—n moved that if the *reporter* from the TIMES was present, he be invited to take a seat beside the Secretary, where all could see him, and he be better accommodated than he was the week previous. The motion was duly seconded, and our Reporter was about to thank Br. G—n for his kindness, when the President very unceremoniously declared, (without giving the Brothers a chance to vote upon the question, which would have been carried in our opinion unanimously) that "the reading of the Minutes were next in order." After the reading of the Minutes, the ex-President again arose and inquired if the person who wrote the article for the TIMES which was published the 26th inst., was present; but no one answering, Br. G—n said that that person purporting to be a "Tenth Warder" was a *liar*, and no better than a *thief*, and that he would tell him so to his face if he ever got a chance.

The President, Bro. D——e, informed the Council that it was Dr. W—— who wrote the article in question as he had reason to believe, which created great excitement among the brethren, and it was with great difficulty that the Brothers could be restrained from proceeding at once to the house of the —— and inflicting summary punishment upon him, while the more calm and collected among them advocated the giving of the Dr. upon some future occasion an extra coat for the summer months, consisting of tar and feathers, which proved to be satisfactory to all parties. This important matter having been disposed of, one or two candidates having been initiated, the session, (excepting the communication of the Brothers, who would not withdraw from all other political organizations, came up, but, in consequence of some informality, was laid over for another week, at which time the Brothers once positively say that they have "got to walk."

The President then informed the Brothers that the Council was very much in debt. That the last quarter's rent had not been paid, and that there were several other debts which must be paid or the Council would be sued. Among them was a debt incurred at the election last Fall for refreshments furnished by the keeper of the Military Hall, to the Secretary; also a debt due the Grand Council, which must be paid or the charter would be taken from them, and urged very strongly the necessity of raising some money forthwith, to meet their liabilities. Several other Brothers spoke upon the subject, among whom was Brother C——e, who urged the Brothers very hard to contribute freely, alleging that if the "outsiders" should find out how the Council stood in this matter, some would join, and that the old political parties would make *capital* out of the same, and that he did not wish to gratify them or those whom the Council had expelled, so much as it would gratify them to know that the Council could not pay its debts, particularly he one of the expelled Brothers had said that the Council, being composed principally of men of no means or influence, would soon "burst up."

After this and some other strong appeals to the Brothers to be liberal, a collection was taken up amounting to something less than $2. The exact amount our reporter would not be sure of, yet when the President declared that he would sit all night and take up collections, unless the brothers would give more, the hat was again passed around with the like success. An attempt was then made to appoint a Committee to raise money, but this failed; when a sub-scription list was opened, and the brothers called up separately, and exhorted to do their duty by helping to get out of debt. Nearly $30 was collected in this way, which the President thanked the brothers for, but said they had not given enough yet to pay the rent; but as no one seemed to have any more money, or if he had, was not disposed to part with it then, the subject was laid over for another night, at which time the President announced he should "come down upon them again," and notified them to bring all the money they could.

The Secretary informed the Council that they were not receiving as many propositions for membership as formerly, and moved a Committee of fifteen or twenty from each Election District be appointed to bring in all the men they could, and urged the necessity of doing something to counteract the opposition that was being created against them.

The motion was passed, although it was afterwards reconsidered, for some reason which our reporter could not learn.

P. S.—It is intimated that extra efforts will be made by "Policy Ben" to keep out our Reporter at the next meeting, and that he has concocted a new pass-word—which is to be spoken in a whisper, as follows: At the first door the applicant will use the word "——" (a word not fit for types polite)—at the second door the words "to-pay."

# LATEST INTELLIGENCE

## By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

### Later from Havana.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, May 29.

The steamer *Isabel* has arrived from Havana, *via* Key West, with dates to the 25th. Lay in port United States sloop-of-war *Cyane*, all well. The *Fulton* left on the 24th for Matanzas. Yellow Fever and Smallpox were prevailing at Havana, and had created considerable excitement. The state of siege in Cuba ceased on the 23d. The *San Jacinto* sailed on the 24th.

MARKETS.—SUGARS unchanged, and transactions were decreasing. MOLASSES brisk, with large purchases at 29½, showing a tendency to advance. COFFEE abundant. RICE advancing. FREIGHTS improving. EXCHANGE dull.

KEY WEST.—Ship *Ellen Wood*, with 2,500 bales of Cotton, went ashore on Cape Florida, got off by wreckers, and was expected at Key West. The island is healthy. Business dull.

### Testing the Liquor Law.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 30.

The appearances are that the vitality of the Liquor Law will be fairly tested. To-day, LEWIS RICE, of the American House, HARVEY D. PARKER, of Court-square, GEORGE YOUNG, of the Cornhill Coffee House, PETER E. BRIGHAM, of Concert Hall, and other prominent landlords and dealers, were before the Police Court for violation of the law. Most of the defendants plead guilty, and were sentenced to a fine of $10 and 20 days imprisonment in the House of Correction. From this sentence they appealed, and gave the required bonds. Other cases will be called up to-morrow.

CHESTER ADAMS, President of the Union Bank, died last evening, aged 75 years.

To-day being the annual May Training, the military were out in full force. Most of the companies proceeded out of town for parade, dinner, &c.

### Row-Boat Regatta.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 30.

The City Government of Boston have decided to have a Regatta on the 4th of July, open to row-boats from all parts of the Union. The prizes will be pieces of silver valued at $400.

### Know-Nothing State Convention.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, May 30.

The Know-Nothing State Convention, which has been in session here since yesterday morning, adjourned this afternoon. It was fully attended, and a harmonious spirit prevailed. When such a nomination is made it will not be by the Convention process, but each member of the order will have an opportunity to express his individual preference for a candidate, and the designation will be thus made some time previous to the 1st of August. Strong Anti-Slavery resolutions were passed with only three dissenting voices, and it is understood that comprehensive ground was taken in relation to the politics of this State, by recognizing the republican party, and the propriety of concurring in the nominations of that party whenever practicable. Delegates were elected to the National Council, which assembles at Philadelphia next month.

### Washington Municipal Election.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 30.

Extraordinary efforts are being made by both parties for the Municipal Election on Monday. The Judges are all Know-Nothings, but the Anti's are resolved to have outside Committees at the polls to count each vote, to prevent any deception on the part of the Judges. It is thought the election will be a very close one.

The Secretary of the Navy has appointed Commodore PAULDING to command the Home Squadron, in place of McCAULAY, whose appointment was only temporary.

### Railroad Excursion.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, May 30.

An immense number of invited guests from here and abroad started this morning for Burlington, Iowa, on a grand excursion in honor of the completion of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad to that place.

### The Ohio River.

WHEELING, Wednesday, May 30.

There is but four feet three inches of water in the channel of the river at this point, and the water is falling. Weather cloudy, indicating rain.

### Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 30.

Money easy. Stocks less firm. Reading 44 3-16; Morris Canal, 13½; Long Island, 10½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43 9-16; State Fives, 97.

### Coal.

The contract for supplying the Commission of Emigration with coal, 2,100 tons of "egg" and 300 tons of "nut," was, after some conversation, awarded to JAMES BOOLEY, he contracting to supply the former kind at $4 70 and the latter at $3 90 per ton. Cheaper than folks that are better able can get it.

☞ Nothing done at the Aldermen's Committee on the City Railroads yesterday, because the meeting was not advertised in the TIMES, and hence only two men besides the reporters knew of it. The Committee promised to advertise in papers that have a circulation next time.

☞ The complaints on the Mayor's Book yesterday were as dry as a chip, and less numerous than usual.

☞ Please note the advertisement announcing the loss of a roll of mss. in an omnibus.

MRS. PATTERSON TO BE DIVORCED.—The real Mrs. PATTERSON has turned up in Lowell. She is a California widow who has been suspected of some improprieties by the friends of her absent lord, but against whom nothing tangible could be found until the Hiss affair transpired. On Saturday last the lady was taken before a Court on some preliminary proceedings for divorce, and confronted by the Clerk of the Washington House, who testified that she was the lady who was entered as "Mrs. PATTERSON," at that hotel. It is expected that the real facts in this curious case will now be developed.—*Boston Herald.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE POPULARITY OF ANY NEW AND REALLY Good Medicine cannot be gainsayed. Into centres and crowded remotest dwelling has been the office of DR. DE LEE'S New Discovery for the Cure of Fever and Ague, upon the old and traditional remedies for that complaint. Disordered and forgotten remedies have been revived, and even new ones introduced, in the hope that the relief of DR. DE LEE'S ANTI PERIODICVILLE might be shared by them. This gratifying remedy is for sale by all druggists and by C. D. DE LEE, Agent of the Wholesale Depot, No. 261 Broadway, New-York.

The surest, speediest and successful remedy is sold at wholesale and retail by CHARLES H. KING, corner of Broadway and Johnson, New-York. Also by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Bleecker-st.; STEPHEN PAUL & CO., No. 148 Chambers-st.; and F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 138 Franklin-st.

LACE CURTAINS, MUSLIN AND LACE DRAPERY.—E. & M. B. TOWLE & CO. are daily receiving new and well assorted stock of Draperies at reduced prices, and offer:

200 pair rich Lace Curtains at $3, worth $5.
200 pair rich Lace Curtains at $5, worth $8.
200 pair rich Lace Curtains at $6, worth $10.
200 pair rich Lace Curtains, no at $10, worth $15.
200 pair rich Lace Curtains at $12, worth $20.
100 pair rich Lace Curtains at $16, worth $30.
5,000 yards of Lace and Muslin Draperies, by the piece or yard, at enormously low prices.
1,000 pair gilt Cornices and Bands and Pins, 50 per cent less than any other house in the trade.

COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 325 Canal-st.

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, NO. 365 Broadway, corner White-st., have just received from the late large auctions sales a large assortment of carpeting, &c., which they will sell at the following low prices:

Rich velvet carpet, 12s. to 16s. per yard.
Rich tapestry, 4s. to 10s. per yard.
Rich Brussels, 6s. per yard.
Three-ply, 4s. to 5s. per yard.
Ingrain, (Lowell) make, 3s.

And all other goods equally low.

SUMMER OPENING.—HATTERS TO GENTLEMEN, DRESSERS AND IMPROVERS OF STYLE.—We this day offer to the notice of our patrons, our ever-popular Rocky Mountain Silver Beaver Hat. Also, a pleasant Cool Hat, peculiarly our own, superseded and worn by the best class visitors to the numerous haunts of fashion by us. In the Rolling Department, (known as Soft Hatting,) will be displayed the shell and taste of our French Polishers, whose inimitable productions, received per Baltic, together with selections from our own Make Shops, will render our large and varied assortment complete.

LEARY & CO., Astor House, Broadway.

DR. S. S. FITCH, THE AUTHOR OF "SIX LECTURES on Consumption," &c., office No. 714 Broadway, New-York. Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 until 2 o'clock. Private consumption, coughs, diseases of the throat, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free.

"A RAT! A RAT! DEAD FOR A QUARTER!"

MR. CHARLES PARSONS—*Dear Sir:* It gives us great pleasure to testify to the great merits of your "Rat and Roach Exterminator." For years had we battled with these filthy pests, and no words can express the annoyance they were to us, despite our power or knowledge, and vast amounts spent on gun fired against them, and although we had slayed thousands of the enemy, their reserved legions were sure to come in to eat the last hour and claim the victory. But by the aid of your invaluable EXTERMINATOR we have routed the power—horse, foot and dragoon. We find not one left to even our guard, as there are not enough of the enemy for us to try experiments upon.

HERBERT & LANGLEY,
Proprietors of the Bowery Hotel.

Nos. 45, 47 and 49 Bowery.

Agents: C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Bleecker-st., and C. H. KING, No. 362 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-Proof Locks, were awarded the first premium at the World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1854, and this is the lock and the only powder-proof lock that received a medal at the London World's Fair. Herring's safes were on exhibition, and have advertised in the World's Fair Locks. The undersigned are the only firm in the City authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safes with HALL'S Patent Powder-Proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block,
Nos. 189, 191 and 193 Water-st., New-York.

CARPETINGS AT A GREAT REDUCTION.—SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 66 Broadway, corner Grand-st., have received by late arrivals the largest parcel of Axminster and Smith & Dean's VELVET and TAPESTRY CARPETINGS ever purchased in other one of the auctions at the world's movements in this market full 25 per cent. less than last year's prices.

Rich Velvet, 12s. to 16s. per yard.
Rich Tapestry, 4s. to 10s. per yard.
Rich Brussels, 6s. per yard.
Rich Three-ply, 4s. 6d. to 5s. per yard.
Best Ingrain, 3s. to 3s. per yard.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—WM notice that Mr. BLEECKER will sell at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, THIS DAY, May 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Executors, about thirty feet building Lots, with a number of buildings thereon, situate on 1st Avenue, 2d Avenue, in the 13th Ward of the City of New-York, between the lands of John B. Lawrence, deceased. The sale will be positive, and the terms will be liberal to the purchaser or purchasers—three-fifths of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage for 5 years, if desired. Maps can be had at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

THE GREAT INHALING REMEDY FOR ASTHMA, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Dr. CURTIS' HYGEANA.—Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the HYGEANA. Principal office No. 280 Broadway, and 152 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Call and be cured. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

LACE CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES, &c.—BUYers have a great advantage in visiting such large establishments, for the more extensive the business the smaller the percentage. House in buying Lace Curtains, Curtains and Window Shades of first hands, they are enabled to offer inducements less than those of retailers. At KELLY'S, No. 337 Broadway, the purchaser receives a wholesale price, and every one, the opportunity of selecting from an extensive stock.

BOSTON PIANOS.—HORACE WATERS, NO. 333 Broadway, has the sole agency of T. GILBERT & CO.'s Pianos with and without the Aeolian Attachment; also, of CHICKERING & SONS', and Woodward & Brown's Pianos, all of which have the iron frames and will stand any climate. They are the best Boston makers, and will be sold at factory prices, wholesale and retail, with a liberal discount for cash.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARgest and most complete factory in America, manufactured with all the improvements of 30 years experience. Wigs, Toupees, Frontier Bands, Pallaques, Curls, Braids, Blankets and Comforters, at 258 Chatham-st., corner of Mulberry, wholesale and retail. M. WILLIAMS, Agent.

THE HAT EXCITEMENT DOES NOT ABATE, AND it is desirable that I should not be long as HAPPERATT'S LEASE continues to sell their beautiful summer hats at prices so low. Call and get one at either of their stores, No. 87 Chatham, and corner Chatham and Pearl-sts.

DEVIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated safes, and P. C. GOFFING, Agent, has the following kinds and sizes on hand. Depot No. 348 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S REGULAR ARMY-WEEKLY Auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock, at the Room, No. 7 Broad-st. For further particulars see list of advertisement in another column. Other lapses can be obtained at the office, No. 11 Broad-st.

WHAT NEXT! SEPARATE CASSIMERE SUITS 25s.—Coat, Pantaloons and Vest, cut tastefully made, from a new description of fine woolen goods, of rich fashionable shades, for $16! ALEXANDER Clothing Wareh

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

**THE GREAT CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY.**—DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.—The extraordinary success which has attended the use of this valuable medicine in all parts of the country, has induced many persons to attempt the manufacture of spurious imitations, which are offered to the public under various names, and in different forms, but all having the same general appearance as the genuine. Dr. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS are prepared only by the subscriber, and are sold by his agents throughout the United States and Canada. Each box has a fac-simile of his signature on the outside wrapper, and without it none are genuine. Sold by the principal druggists throughout the country. Office, No. 216 Greenwich-st., New-York.

**DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR** is the best remedy in the world for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headache, Costiveness, Piles, Dizziness, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Sour Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Nausea, Fever and Ague, Fever and Chills, Pain in the Side, Back and Limbs, Female Complaints, Nervousness, Low Spirits, Blotches on the Face, Impurities of the Blood, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver, Stomach or Bowels. Prepared only by DR. SANFORD, No. 482 Broadway, New-York. Sold by druggists everywhere.

**DR. SANFORD'S

## AUCTION SALES.

SAINT MARY'S FALLS BRIT CANAL CO.—
THE Canal Company of the State of Michigan will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 1st day of JULY, 1855, at the Company's Office in DETROIT, the whole of the Canal, Locks, Lands, Dams, Water Power, and other property belonging to the Company, at the Outlet of Lake Superior, at the Falls of St. Mary's River, in the State of Michigan.
The Canal is one mile and a half in length, and has been completed and in operation for navigation during the season of 1855. The Locks are of sufficient capacity to pass the largest class of vessels navigating the Lakes, and will be let to the highest bidder.
The Canal Company will also sell at the same time and place, the Lands granted to the Company by the United States, amounting to about 750,000 acres, and the Water Power created by the Canal.
Terms—One-fourth cash, balance in four annual payments, with interest.
Plans of the Canal, Locks, Dams, Water Power, and Lands, may be seen at the Office of the Company, in DETROIT, on and after the 1st day of MAY, 1855.
Further information may be obtained by application to the undersigned, at DETROIT.
WM. B. OGDEN, } Trustees Canal
M. S. COZZENS, } Company.
Detroit, April 1, 1855.

PERSONS ENGRAVERS OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, &c., &c., will find the above a good location. Apply to CHAS. E. FLEETWOOD, No. 13 Wall-st.

FINE FURS, GAS FITTERS, &c.—Three Counters, Gas Fixtures, Stoves, &c., &c., will be sold at AUCTION, by THOMAS D'ESU, on the 1st day of JUNE, at 10 o'clock, at No. 45 Cedar-st.

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Detroit, April 1, 1855.

FURNITURE, &c.—Three Counters, Gas Fixtures, Stoves, &c., &c., will be sold at AUCTION, by THOMAS D'ESU, on the 1st day of JUNE, at 10 o'clock, at No. 45 Cedar-st

# New-York Daily Times.

## NEW-YORK CITY.

### THE BRIGGS COMMITTEE.

### EXCRUCIATING DEVELOPMENTS.

### Ye Wonderfulle Historie of ye Blacke Trunke.

### Showing a "Guy Deceiver?"—Astounding Revelations of Mr. Lombard.

A meeting of the Committee to whom has been referred the duty, as it is understood, of investigating the character and condition of the Police Department generally, and the accuracy of the Chief's report in regard to the entirety, criminality, &c., of the policemen, particularly, was called for yesterday, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock. At the hour appointed, and, indeed, before it, Alderman BRIGGS and his *confrères*, Mr. BRANCH, were in the ground with commendable punctuality, and attended by them or four witnesses. The public was very thinly represented, save by the press, which appeared to an imposing deputation of reporters. After a somewhat protracted delay, the proceedings were formally opened.

"I should like to know," *exclaimed the Alderman*, while an effort to be dignified, "why the other members of the Committee are not present. *We must give them* 2 minutes, all the grace we can. If they do not appear in time, we must proceed with the investigation. We cannot afford to have this great moral reform stopped by the absence of the Committee."

The Alderman's speech was followed by a long and solemn pause, during which the witnesses became absorbed, in profound cogitation, the spectators elevated their legs on the backs of the spare chairs and lost themselves in contemplation of the ceiling, and the Reporters either threw the time in making calligraphic desecration on the back leaves of their notes, or in unmeaning fooling, as a boy not very "amazed," but most positively "melancholy," to whistle the pathetic air of "Susanna, don't you cry." Sundry whispered confidentialness took place between the worthy and patriotic Alderman and his "briefs" and "counsels" clerks.

"Go," said he to Mr. BRANCH, with a hurried but impressive wave of the hand; "go, sir, and take a good look, to see if you can find any of the Committee around. If you don't I must, I suppose, take the responsibility of proceeding. We don't want to disappoint the Reporters and our friends."

Several of the Reporters—who, not being penny-a-liners, were probably by no means covetous of a job—answered with alacrity, "Not at all, Sir; don't suppose that you will disappoint us."

Mr. BRANCH disappeared, and a profound silence ensued.

On his return, he communicated to the Alderman that his mission had been fruitless.

"Then," said the latter, "we will proceed to take affidavits. Mr. GILBERT," he observed, "as you are a man of business, we will hear what you have got to say first."

Mr. GILBERT presented himself. The Alderman presented the Bible, and administered the oath in this fashion:

"You do solemnly swear that you will true answers make (pause) to all the questions (pause) that may be put to you (loud bark) respecting, (threatening hesitation,) concerning the subject matter now pending before this Committee."

Mr. GILBERT kissed the book, and proceeded to detail with a vast amount of circumlocution and a pendulous gesticulation, his knowledge of

HOW A BLACK TRUNK WAS LOST.

I am a salesman, he said, in the store of TEFFT, CHANDLER & KELLOGG, No. 148 Broadway; there was a small fire there on the first day, the year was 1845; (*the affirmative witness answered himself by saying the year was 1855.*) I have a bill that I have taken from our books, of goods that were packed in that trunk; those goods were bought by ELIJA P. COLBY & Co., of Albion, Orleans County, in this State; in August, 1854, those goods were bought of me by Mr. COLBY, previous to his leaving town; he wished his goods put in a trunk, so that he might take them with him; he had no travelling bag; he did not wish to have the trunk sent to him at East Broadway, where he stopped, as he was going away next morning in the Hudson River Railroad; the goods were packed up at about 5 o'clock on the evening of the 19th August; he (Mr. COLBY) said, "I wish you would pack those goods in the trunk, along with some silk goods and kid gloves that I have;" he was buying up country stock generally, and those goods, such as he could carry home in his trunk; I then filled the trunk with such goods as he might want to carry home in it; he asked me to send it up on the Franklin House, opposite the Hudson River Railroad, so that in the morning he could stop and have it put on the cars without any extra porterage; we did it; we put the bill of goods in it, and filled it up with such goods as he wanted; I packed the trunk, sent it, we then sent to the corner of Liberty-street and Broadway for a porter; a man was brought back by the name of COYLE; I asked him, "Do you know where the Franklin House is?" says he, "I do;" says I, "Where is it?" says he, "It is opposite the Hudson River Railroad Depôt, a few doors this side of Chambers-street;" says I, "Are you sure you can find it?" "Yes, certainly," says he; I asked that because *I did not know myself where the Franklin House was;* "Well," says I then, "I want you to take that trunk there, and then come back and get your pay;" he took the trunk from the basement of the store, and carried it out and put it on his cart, and started off; the trunk had a small card of the name nailed on the end, and I remember R. E. COLBY & Co., Albany, Orleans Co., N. Y.—on that card of the trunk was a piece of paper, having written on it, "R. E. COLBY & Co., Albion, Orleans Co., N. Y., to be left at the Franklin House;" that was nailed under the strap of the trunk; it was about 6 o'clock when he started with the trunk; about 9 o'clock that evening Mr. COLBY went home to bed; he got up in the morning to go on board the cars, but the trunk could not be found; he came back to the store, and reported that fact; no such trunk had been received; I then started out with him; the first question that arose was, where is the porter that took the trunk? we learned his name and where he lived; I am not sure whether we learned that there, or at the Mayor's office; I asked a man over there if there was any other Franklin House? he said, I think, there were two, one in the east side of the town in the second Ward, and one nearly opposite the Washington Market, or in that neighborhood; I then went to the Franklin House or Washington Market; no such thing had been left there; I then came up to the Mayor's office; I sent for COYLE to his own house; COYLE was brought up; he appeared like a clever Irishman; didn't know the trunk; he knew nothing about it; he ought to know if he were to try, I should judge; when we came to question him on the subject, he said he took the trunk away with him, but he supposed he had got drunk on the road; he could not tell what he had done with the trunk, nor what he had done with the head cart, nor could he tell how he got home; but when he awoke in the morning he knew he had got home somehow; we looked on that as a story that would answer to tell, but not to believe; we then took COYLE over the grounds, but he could not recollect what he had done with the trunk at all; we then went to the Grand House, and made inquiry if any trunk had been left there, thinking that such a mistake might have occurred; but no, (from the witness's grave animadversion,) there was no such thing; about 10 o'clock, I think, COYLE was there with us was MR. MAYNARD; we then went to the Chief's Office to know what they could do for us there; we laid the subject before him, and asked if it would not be the better way to advertise; he said no, he found it better not to advertise; COYLE, he thought, might have left the trunk at some porter-house, and if we advertised we merely posted up the people into whose possession it might have come, who, if they were rogues, would never say a syllable about it; the better way, he said, would be to get out little handbills giving a description of the trunk and offering such reward as we thought proper, and bring them to his office, and he would put one of them in the hands of every one of the policemen, and try to discover it that way; we got up such bills, and left them at the Police office, offering a reward of $20; in the meantime I think an officer of marshal was sent from the Mayor's office, or the Chief's office, to search COYLE's house; they searched his house; as I heard I was so informed; they could not find him at all there; COYLE had been brought in at this time, and was shut up in one of the cells, with an understanding from the marshal that it was a serious case, and if he knew anything about that trunk he had better disclose it; he with said she found the ticket that came off the top of the trunk in his hat after he came home drunk; with he had no recollection of what put it there; we made all the searches for the trunk that we could under the circumstances, but never found it; that is the circumstance connected with the loss of the trunk.

Q.—What was the style of the trunk?—the shape?

A.—It was what is termed a three-foot packing trunk, and measured about 36 inches in length; the heavy three trunks as three-feet trunks, or as fourteen-shilling trunks.

Q.—What was the color? A.—Black.

The CHAIR.—(With a significant solemnity)—And it was a fourteen-shilling trunk? A.—Well, now, I could hardly tell you about that. (Reflecting.) I could tell you by the bill. Yes—(with the air of a man who has made an important discovery)—yes; I see I may be wrong; it was a twelve-shilling trunk. (Profound sensation among the Reporters.)

Alderman BRIGGS (Interrogative)—What was the amount of the goods? A.—The bill was $114 25. As the goods we furnished and put in it; I could not tell the amount of the silk goods and little parcels that were put in to fill it out; we proposed to pay Mr. COLBY for his own bill; and I will lose the goods packed in the trunk, that I am in; he could not tell how much that was; I never saw the bill for the balance of the goods; it was not our particular business to find it out; we

[illegible] any charge in the Mayor's office against COYLE; I don't know. I never heard that he was fined $10 or $20, but what was done I know nothing about.

REUBEN H. GILMAN, the Clerk of the Committee, was sworn in the same manner as the last witness, the usual affirmation at the end, which constitutes the force of the oath, being omitted, and obviously through inadvertence, as in the case of the previous witness.—He stated that he had made a partial examination of the books in the Comptroller's office, and found as many as 160 conveyances made, some to G. W. MORRIS, and some to G. W. MATSELL, some to G. W. MATSELL and G. W. MORRIS, and some to G. W. MATSELL. Several of these were referred, but not having proper time he could not state the precise number.

Q.—Did they appear to be conveyances of real estate in the City? A.—They appeared to be the names of a deceased person, with a name something like LEMILLARD.

Q.—*And the money was paid into the Comptroller's office?* A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—To what time did you examine? A.—For the years *1849 and 1850* up to the letter S in the book.

Q.—You have not finished the examination, I suppose, and we will require to call you again? A.—I should like to be called again after I have had proper time to devote to it. I shall then be able to give a more full and correct statement of it.

Alderman BRIGGS—Well, that will be sufficient. We will see whether the police have a right to speculate in the property of the City or not.

Alfred LOMBARD was sworn, with the addition of "so help your God." He had reduced his statement to writing, he said, so as to avoid all liability to mistaking what he had to say. Mr. LOMBARD then read his

REFLECTIONS ON THE SUBJECT OF RAWSHING.

I wish to make a statement before the Committee, as I have been threatened to be rawhided by a Police Captain for giving testimony and not making an apology; perhaps it would be more prudent in me to make one.

On my last examination I stated that Captain LEONARD had received 40 dollars, to be paid to another party. Capt. LEONARD met me on the street and in an insulting tone demanded an explanation before the Committee, as he thought the testimony caused an ill impression on his character. I told him I thought it would do no good, and perhaps make the matter worse. He flew in a violent passion, using gross epithets not common to gentlemen, and threatened to cowhide me if I ever mentioned the name of Capt. James Leonard.

Subsequently I demanded the protection of the Mayor, but have heard nothing from His Honor, nor have I been cowhided yet.

In explanation it seems that I gave my note for $40 in favor of Policeman MCLANE, which Mr. AUBERY bought, and I paid ten dollars in installments to Capt. LEONARD for Mr. AUBREY. Whether the Captain received a share or not I do not know. Mr. AUBREY told me he gave nothing but the discount, and I presume it is true. I have been told that Capt. L. has been engaged in similar operations, one statement I have from an ex-Alderman, where he received a share of *150 dollars.*

This is all the explanation I have till I receive the "cowhiding," which has been promised by this bully-ing braggadocio! ALBERT LOMBARD.

EARLE'S HOTEL, May 30, 1855.

Alderman BRIGGS said this was not perhaps to be received as evidence; it had not been the practice to receive papers in evidence before this Committee, although that had been done in one or two cases; still it might not be judicious to shut out such an important statement. He asked the witness if he had any particular objections to naming the Alderman referred to in this statement?

Mr. LOMBARD exhibited a great deal of coyness at first, but was eventually coaxed into admitting that the gentleman in question was Alderman DODGE, of the Second Ward.

THE BLACK TRUNK TURNS UP AGAIN.

Q.—Have you seen the report of the Chief of Police, stating the kind and quantity of the stolen property brought to his office, and the manner in which it had been disposed of? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You have examined it carefully? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—*Did you discover anything in that report that you considered untrue, or that did not correspond with what you know while you were on the police?* A.—Yes, *Sir; I saw one or two; I arrested a man in I think the year '53,* coming ashore at Broadway from St. Louis's Church to the Museum, with a *black trunk* [sensation;] I asked him where he was going with that trunk, and he told me that some one had given it to him to carry it up town.

TO A REPORTER.—It was the Winter of '52 and '53.

Alderman BRIGGS—You are not exactly positive as to the time, but it was about '52 or '53? A.—I am not; I believe it was about that time; I kept the man there for I suppose 15 minutes, waiting to see if any one would come along; that was at the corner of the Museum and Ann-street; I then told him to carry the trunk to the Station-house; he could not give any satisfactory account respecting it.

Q.—You ordered him to the Station-house? A.—I told him he must take it to the Station; he took it and stopped two or three times on the way to rest himself; I took him to the Second Ward Station-house; Capt. LEONARD was sitting on the bench at the time I brought him in.

Q.—With the trunk? A.—Yes, Sir; he retained the trunk and discharged the prisoner.

Q.—Do you know what was done with the trunk? A.—It was kept in the Station-house for four or five days, and afterwards sent to the Chief's Office.

Q.—What size of a trunk was it? A.—About three feet long.

Q.—Was it filled well? A.—Yes, Sir; he had to stop two or three times on the way to rest himself.

Q.—From the appearance of the trunk what would you say it was filled with? Dry goods? A.—Yes, dry goods or clothing; I should suppose; in another interest that I made the Chief gives a statement that a person was arrested with twenty-nine pawn tickets, amounting to about $600. I, with one of his aids, collected all the goods and they were brought to the Chief's Office. In his report he gives no account of what disposition was made of them.

Q.—While you were on the Police, how did Captain LEONARD conduct himself? As an efficient officer? *Did he do a good deal of duty?* A.—When he was on duty he was very efficient, but he was not on duty more than two or three hours out of the twenty-four.

Q.—Did he ever leave the Ward entirely? A.—Yes, Sir; sometimes for a week, sometimes for two; sometimes on private business, and sometimes for the Chief.

Q.—*Did you ever know him to be gone for some months?* A.—Not with the exception of his going to London, but he has often been in the country for a week.

Q.—Did he ever go away to spend the Summer that you remember? A.—He went to Albany on lobbying business.

This witness further testified that he had heard that NORRIS and MATSELL and LEONARD and DEVOE owned two hotels over in Jersey, one at Port Monmouth and the other at Long Branch.

MADAME RESTELL'S VISITORS UNDER SURVEILLANCE.

PHILIP STAATS was next sworn: Q.—You have been connected with the Police? A.—I have.

Q.—In what Ward? A.—The Third.

Q.—Did you ever have orders to watch the house of Madame RESTELL? A.—I have had.

Q.—Any other one detailed but you? A.—There were from three detailed.

Q.—What were your orders in respect to names, &c.? A.—The system were to watch every person who came there, and get their names, and try to find out their business if we could.

Q.—To get the names of all persons? A.—Of all persons.

Q.—Did you ever succeed in getting any names? A.—Yes, Sir; several.

Q.—Did you keep a regular account of them in a book? A.—We kept a book *at the time.*

The witness, in answer to the further inquiries of the Aldermen, stated that, in pursuance of orders, he had followed females, especially females, over to Long Island and Brooklyn, and had got their names and residences: that his squad was stationed at her house, as a general thing, from morning till 9 or 10 o'clock in the evening; that he got his orders from the Captain, who took his reports, and gave them, as he supposed, to the Chief of Police: and that his list of names was given to JOHN MCKIOW when Madame RESTELL was sent to the Island; and that the girl that Officer BOWERS arrested and had up in that case, was reported by the witness.

The Alderman now rose, and, with portentous visage, announced that they had an affidavit which Mr. BRANCH would read. We don't want, he said, with a considerate-tion for inspiring which the Reporters thanked the gods,—we don't want to go into too heavy an afternoon's work. It is rather warm here. As my associates don't appear to be present, for some cause that I cannot exactly understand, I don't like to be curious about it, but it looks rather singular of them. I cannot help but think so. It may be all right, but I shall endeavor to do my duty. I don't intend to be put back by any association so long as I proceed legally, which I do intend to do. Read the affidavit, then, of course, and let it close the exercises of the afternoon.

Mr. BRANCH rose—hemmed—spelled out his handkerchief—hemmed—blew his nose—recommenced with his emotions—but, at last, getting the better of his modesty, proceeded with a firm voice to read the following choice item:

THE AMOROUS ROMANCE OF YOUNG MATSELL.

I Sarah McKeever, whose maiden name was Sarah Wetherall, residing at No. 196 Broome-street, depose—that when a young girl I went to learn the tailor's trade of George Matsell, a tailor who resided in Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets, near where Niblo's Garden now stands; that while I was there two other girls were there, learning their trade, one was Maria Walker, and Betsey Bradford, who lived in Sixteenth-street, and who caught her visiting me at Mr. Matsell's; that I was with Mr. Matsell about eighteen months, off and on; that Mr. Matsell and Mrs. Matsell told me that they were born in England; that William Matsell, Mr. Matsell's oldest son, told me that he himself was born in England; that George William Matsell, (now Chief of Police,) who used to call himself George William Matsell in those days, has often told me that he was born in England; that Augustus his brother has also told me that he was born in England; Mary, Susan and Elizabeth also told me that they were born in England; that Mr. Matsell's youngest boy, named James Henry Abdeel Calcedin Matsell was born in the United States, as both himself and parents told me; that George William Matsell (now Chief of Police,) paid attention to me, and came to see me at the house of my parents for about one year; that I resided then at the corner of Broadway and Howard street, the house having since been destroyed by fire, and while my parents occupied the house; that George William Matsell came to see me to the Chatham Theatre, on the night while the roof of the old Chatham Theatre there was a sudden cry of fire; that in our struggle to get out, my arm came near being broken by the crowd, who were struggling to get out before me; that Susan Matsell, George's sister, was with us, with her lover; that George wrote love letters to me about one year; that after visiting me constantly for one year, and after writing me love letters, he suddenly left me without assigning any reason for his singular conduct; that sometime afterwards I learned, with much surprise, that he had been mailing up my love letters in his father-in-law's shop, at Staten Island, in the presence of the apprentice boys and journeymen, and ridiculing my letters in the most shameful manner; that his father-in-law's name was Barrett, who had a dye house, (where he dyed calicoes,) at Staten Island; that George learned his trade of his father-in-law, Mr. Barrett, who, or his son, now keeps a dye house store at No. 3 John-street, in this City, and which is put down in the *Directory* of 1855, as Nathan Barrett, No. 3 John-street—hence, Staten Island; that after he left me, he married Ellen Barrett, Mr. Barrett's daughter; that I understood, (after he left me,) that he had been courting Miss Ellen Barrett, during the entire year that he pretended to love me, and visited me, and accompanied me to places of amusement, and wrote love letters to me; that when I learned his duplicity of my letters at Staten Island, and that he showed them to Ellen Barrett and others, and laughed at me and my letters, and learned that he was waiting on Miss Barrett all the time that he sat waiting on me—when I learned all this, I felt very unhappy for a long period, as I truly loved him, and was constant in my devotion to him, and might have had the attention of other young men of that day; that when attending Trinity Church to receive in connequence of my strong affection for George, who *proposed himself in marriage* to me, and I certainly expected he would marry me, but he grossly deceived me, and made my parents very unhappy; that he visited with my young and innocent affections to such a degree, that (although I now have a very respectable and devoted husband, and am the mother of eleven children,) I even now often sit alone and contemplate his dishonorable treatment of me,—often ago when I was so youthful and confiding, and with what constancy and tenderness I loved him; that since then, since George met my "venerable" father, and asked him where I lived, but my father refused to tell him, and left him abruptly; that my father and mother are both living, and reside in this City; that my husband is a chair manufacturer at No. 426 Water-street, where he now carries on the chair business; and further this deponent saith not. MRS SARAH MCKEEVER.

Sworn to before me this 5th day of May, 1855.

GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

The audience were exhibited to yield to the uncontrollable burst of feeling which the above painful document excited. The Reporters, notwithstanding the frowning rebuke administered by the Alderman, had to laugh outright, and the meeting closed amid a universal guffaw.


### The Liquor Movement.

A large meeting of the liquor dealers of the Second Ward was held in MONTGOMERY'S Hotel last evening. Mr. WIGHTMAN, of the Bay State Hotel, presided. A number of Speeches were made by well-known opponents of the Maine law, new members enrolled in the Society, funds collected, &c., &c.

[Advertisement.]

FIFTY THOUSAND DOZEN!—The quality maintained—the prices reduced—at JAMES E. RAY'S Family Stocking, Under-Shirt and Drawer Factory, No. 108 Bowery.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish the readers of the DAILY TIMES with a supply of his well-known styles of STOCKINGS AND SOCKS,

at a profit of from

ONE TO THREE CENTS A PAIR,

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All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, and submitted to the purchaser's unbiassed opinion.

JAMES E. RAY,
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[Advertisement.]

THE ONLY REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION AND ALL OTHER SCROFULOUS DISEASES.—Will you give up in despair and die while there is an effectual remedy? To convince you that this is true, call at No. 407 Broadway and receive a Treatise upon Tubercular Diseases gratis, and read the testimony either in the original copy or print. No humbug in this matter. The Doctor is a regular practitioner of eighteen years standing in this City, and can be consulted without charge upon any disease incident to man. Those wishing to consult him will please call at his office, No. 407 Broadway, from 12 to 2 P. M., or at his residence, No. 45 Macdougal-street, from 7 to 10 A. M.

[Advertisement.]

FORT HAMILTON.—In this morning's TIMES there appears an advertisement of a sale of villa sites at Fort Hamilton, to come off Friday, June 1, on the grounds. We should think Fort Hamilton was well enough known to draw, on this occasion, a host of purchasers, as there is no place in the vicinity of New-York that bears any comparison with it for beautiful situation, scenery and accessibility. Every man who has a family ought to get out of the City, where they can breathe the fresh and exhilarating air, and stop your doctor's bills. Free tickets. Maps and all information can be had of the auctioneer, or JAS. W. BARKER, No. 2 Nassau-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Phrenological Cabinet of FOWLERS and WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, contains thousands of busts and casts from the heads of the most distinguished men that ever lived; also, skulls, human and animal, from all quarters of the globe—including Egyptian Mummies, Pirates, Robbers, Murderers and Thieves; also, numerous Paintings and Drawings of celebrated individuals, living and dead. *Museums always free to visitors.* Examinations, with Charts and written descriptions of character, when desired. Private rooms for gentlemen and ladies, at No. 308 Broadway, just above the Park.

[Advertisement.]

CHILLS AND FEVER.—To prevent the injurious effects of this disease upon the system, it is necessary to break it up immediately, and afterwards protect the system against its return.

RUSHTON'S new remedy will accomplish this with more certainty than anything hitherto known.

RUSHTON'S, No. 10 Astor House, and
No. 417 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ It is as easy as rolling off a log to say "Best Photographs in the world made here;" but if such is the fact, why so carefully avoid even a suggesting comparison? A comparison. New Rooy, No. 363 Broadway, says: "Compare his Photographs with any or all others, and see for yourself which are the best." That tells the story.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The beauty of design, compact form, and many culinary conveniences of GOODWIN & CORY'S diamond and open-front Summer Ranges commend them as the most useful and economical Ranges ever devised for the convenience of housekeepers during the Summer season. GOODWIN & CORY, No. 256 Water-street.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FITTING AND FIXTURES.—Stores, dwellings, factories and public buildings promptly fitted with gas-pipes and fixtures, cheaper than any other house. A splendid assortment of chandeliers, pendants, brackets, &c., of the latest designs, at the wholesale and retail Gas Fixture Manufactory of JAMES G. MOORE, Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-street, third block west of Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Purge the system at this season with a few doses of this wonderful medicine, so as to purify the blood, and give a healthy and vigorous tone to the liver and stomach, and thus remove all lingering signs of disease. Sold at the Manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

PLAIN AND DECORATIVE PAPER-HANGINGS.—PRATT & HASSENMEIER, Manufacturers and Importers, No. 360 Broadway, between Leonard and Franklin-sts., invite attention to their extensive stock, which is unsurpassed by any in this country. Faithful and accomplished workmen sent to any part of the City or country, at short notice, and their work warranted.

[Advertisement.]

A NOVELTY.—Complete zephyr cassimere suits, of rich delicate shades—$10. About 100 of them are sold daily at EVANS' clothing warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ We understand that Mr. G. S. WELLS, No. 140 Nassau-street, has in press and will soon publish a Life of Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, from the pen of DONALD MACLEOD, Esq.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-st.—See under head of Paints.

[Advertisement.]

$1,000 PIANO.—This beautiful Piano, made by HORACE WATERS, can be seen at his Piano Rooms, No. 333 Broadway, during this week.

[Communicated.]

### Wolfe's Schnapps and New Liquor Law.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

AS NUMEROUS inquiries have been addressed to me verbally and by letter from druggists throughout this State, respecting the operation of the new Penitentiary law after the 4th of July upon the sale of my SCHNEIDAN AROMATIC SCHNAPPS, I will here state for the information of whom it may concern what I conceive to be my rights under the statute.

In the first place, I claim under the first section, which says this section shall not apply to liquor the right to sell which in this State is given by any law or treaty of the United States, and in this assertion I am sustained by the opinion of Mr. OAKEY HALL, District Attorney, Mr. DILLON, Counsel to the Corporation, Mr. GERARD, Judge BEARDSLEY and several more of the legal profession. My Schnapps is an imported article for which I pay the Government a duty of one hundred per cent.

Hon. ROBERT J. DILLON in his letter to Mayor WOOD says, I am of opinion that the Police will not be justified in attempting to enforce the penalties of this act against imported liquors or their sale, by whomsoever made.

I also claim that my agents have a right to sell under the 2nd section of the act, which says—

"Nor shall any provisions of this act be construed to prohibit the manufacture or keeping for sale, nor from selling burning fluids of any kind, perfumery, essences, drugs, burnishes, nor any other article which may be composed in part of alcohol or other spirituous liquors, *if not adapted to use as a beverage, nor intended to be* used as a beverage, or in evasion of this act."

Now I can show by incontrovertible testimony that my article is a *medicine or drug*, and comes within the meaning and intent of the above passage. In April, 1851, I obtained a patent for it in due form *as a medicine*, and on the prohibitory policy had not then been adopted, even in Maine, it cannot be said of that patent, as it might of a similar instrument if obtained now, that it was intended as an "evasion" of the letter or the principle of prohibition. My preparation is also classed among "drugs" in the pharmacopœia and in druggists' lists, and is kept and sold by druggists for medicinal purposes. It is a tincture—just as much so as tincture of hops or tincture of ginger—and I suppose that no one will deny that these are "drugs" within the meaning of the law. In order to make this evident, I will give WEBSTER'S definition of the word tincture, in its medical sense. It reads thus:

"A spirituous solution of such proximate principles of vegetables and animals as are soluble in pure alcohol or proof spirit—spirit containing medicinal substances in solution."

I suppose that no person will deny that the SCHNEIDAN AROMATIC SCHNAPPS, which consists of the finest oil of juniper suspended in the purest alcohol, is a medicinal tincture according to the great American lexicographer.

It has been sold in all the Maine law States since the first law was passed in Maine in 1851 without any difficulty, and I do not believe there is the have a population in this State so functional as to attempt to deprive the afflicted of one of the great essentials of the *Materia Medica*. UDOLPHO WOLFE.

Nos. 16, 20 and 22 Beaver-st., New-York; and No. 25 South Front-street, Philadelphia.


## LONG ISLAND.

### Too Much of a Good Thing.

During the month of June there will be three Grand Juries empanneled in the city of Brooklyn—in the Brooklyn City Court, Kings County Court of Sessions and Court of Oyer and Terminer. A Grand Jury never has been empanneled in the City Court heretofore, the Judges deeming it unnecessary, there being plenty of business besides. The object at this time is to take up the liquor cases, of which there are several hundred ready to go before the Grand Jury. Some of the tax payers growl audibly—they think this extra jury unnecessary.

### Serious Accident.

On Tuesday afternoon two ladies and child were being driven in the vicinity of Atlantic-street, when suddenly steam—that "monster nuisance" in the public streets—terrified the horse, who made a plunge and *started off.* One wheel was instantly broken; the driver held on, and the horse pursued its course, to the horror of those who witnessed it, and who expected every moment to see the ladies and child dashed to atoms. *Fortunately, a young man, named JEREMIAH O'BRIEN,* seized the reins, and at once stopped his speed. The horse, being so suddenly arrested, fell, and the other two wheels broke at the same time. One of the ladies was injured, and the horse was also damaged. The whole turn-out belonged to FOURTH HIGGINS, Esq., No 308 West Twenty-fourth-street, New-York.

☞ There is to be a meeting of citizens in the Brooklyn City Hall to-morrow night to talk over a monument to the Prison-ship Martyrs. A good move,

☞ The Brooklyn Police don their uniform for the first time on June 1.

### MARRIED.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 30, at St. John's Church, by Rev. Mr. Guion, EDWARD HINCKEN to ELIZA O. CRAWFORD.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, May 30, by Rev C. J. Bowen, J. C. BUNKLE to HELEN, eldest daughter of the late James H. Chichester, Esq.

In Bristol, on Wednesday, May 30, by Rev. Mr. Jones, of Southington, GEORGE B. BUNNAN, of Brooklyn, to ADDIE F. HILL, of Bristol.

In New-Bedford, on Wednesday, May 30, by Rev. A. Bridge, CHARLES E. BROWN, of New-York, to JANE M. GOULD, of New-Bedford, Mass.

### DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday evening, May 29, SARAH A., wife of Adolph Prieder, and daughter of the late George W. Ryer. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 39 Lawrence-street, West 25th-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

In this City, on Wednesday, May 30, at the residence of her mother, (*Mrs. Murpay,*) No 117 West 26th st, ANNIE, wife of Jeremiah Welsh, aged 29 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Friday, June 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., to Calvary Cemetery.

In the City, MARY ANN, wife of R. T. Estuistle, of consumption, aged 37 years, 3 months and 4 days.

Particulars of funeral hereafter.

In this City, on Thursday, May 24, at No. 229 6th-st., ROBERT ELLIS, aged 2 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 30, Mrs. CATHARINE M. EDWARDS, Widow of John Edwards.

Her friends, and also the friends of her brother, Rev. B. Townsend Huddart, and of her son C. Henry Edward, are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, June 1, at 3 o'clock from her late residence, in Clinton-st., fourth door from Nelson-st, without further invitation. Hamilton-av. Railroad cars run within one block of the house.

In Brooklyn, Mrs. MARY S. WILLSON, aged 47 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place from the Church of the Holy Trinity, on Thursday, 31st inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

On Wednesday morning, May 30, ZALMON BOOTH, in his 65th year.

The friends of the family, and of his late brother-in-law, John E. Cornell, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. John's Church, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, 31st instant.

At Pelhamville, Westchester County, N. Y., on Wednesday, May 30, at 4 o'clock A. M., after a protracted illness, AMANDA, wife of Lewis D. Wood and youngest daughter of Edward B. and Hannah M. Briggs, of Westchester, N. Y.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, at Pelhamville, Westchester County, N. Y.

In Wheeling, Va., on Sunday, May 27, Mrs ELIZABETH S., wife of L. O. Ackley, and daughter of the late Capt. Francis Smith, of Norwich, Conn., where the remains will be interred.

At Fairfield, Conn., on Tuesday morning, May 29, Capt. JUDSON STURGES.

The funeral services will take place at his late residence, in Fairfield, on Thursday, 31st inst., at at 3½ o'clock P. M.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange...MAY 30**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $7,000 | Indiana State 6s | 85 | 50 | N. Y. Cen. R. R. | 92½ |
| 6,000 | Missouri 6s | 93½ | 100 | do | 92½ |
| 6,000 | Kentucky 6s | 103½ | 50 | do | 92½ |
| 1,000 | Virginia 6s | 90 | 200 | do | 92¾ |
| 2,000 | Erie Conv. Bds '71 | 94 | 10 | do | 92½ |
| 1,000 | Erie Bonds of '75 | 89 | 50 | do | 92 |
| 38,000 | Ill. Cent. R. R. Bds | 78 | 100 | Hudson River R. R. | 92 |
| 5,000 | do | 90 | 78 | | |
| 4,000 | do | 85 | 78½ | | |
| 5,000 | do | 100 | 78½ | | |
| 5,000 | T. C. H. P. R'd w'y | 77 | 78 | | |
| 250 | N. Y. Central R. | 103½ | 49 | | |
| 1,000 | Chic. & R. I. R. Bds | 85 | 49 | | |
| 6,000 | Clev. & Tol. Div. B. | 77 | 49 | | |
| 5 | Market Bank | 107 | 49 | | |
| 50 | Merchants' Ex. | 103 | 49 | | |
| 50 | Am. Exchange Bank | 114 | 49 | | |
| 200 | Harlem Railroad | 15 | 49 | | |
| 10 | Nicaragua Transit Co. | 10 | 49 | | |
| 50 | do | 10½ | 49 | | |
| 50 | Canton Company | 53 | 49 | | |
| 100 | do | 53½ | 49 | | |
| 100 | do | 53¾ | 49 | | |
| 50 | do | 53¾ | 49 | | |
| 100 | do | 53¾ | 49 | | |
| 50 | Penn. Coal Co | 200 | 49 | | |
| 41 | do | 45 | 49 | | |
| 50 | do | 110 | 49 | | |
| 50 | do | 110½ | 49 | | |
| 50 | do | 110½ | 49 | | |
| 50 | Cumberland C. Co | 60 | 49 | | |
| 200 | do | 60 | 49 | | |
| 200 | do | 59 | 49 | | |
| 200 | do | 59 | 49 | | |
| 200 | do | 59 | 49 | | |
| 50 | Little Miami R. R. | 100 | 49 | | |
| 50 | Galena & Chic. R. R. | 93 | 49 | | |
| 5 | Chic. & R. I. Railroad | 90 | 49 | | |

**AFTER BOARD.**

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of bonds were made at auction by J. THOMPSON, R. W. LATHAM officiating as auctioneer:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $5,000 | Virginia State 6s | 99 |
| 4,000 | North Carolina 6s | 89½ |
| 10,000 | Tennessee 6s | 90½ |
| 1,000 | Tennessee 6s, do. sterling bonds | 93½ |
| 5,000 | Tennessee 6s, to East Tenn. and Ga. R. R. | 78 |
| 5,000 | Sacramento City Coupons 6s | 75½ |
| 8,000 | L. Erie, Wabash, and St. Louis R. R. 1st mg. | 73½ |

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place Thursday, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.


BOARDING BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $20,000 | Indiana State 6s | 85 | 200 | Comb. Coal Co | 49 |
| 5,000 | Missouri 6s | 93½ | 100 | N. Y. Cen. R. R. | 92½ |
| 4,000 | Erie Bonds of '75 | 89 | 50 | Galena & Chi. R. R. | 93 |
| 5,000 | Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds | 78 | 100 | Erie Railroad | 49 |
| 5,000 | do | 78½ | 200 | do | 49 |
| 5,000 | do | 78½ | 100 | do | 49 |
| 10 | Metropolitan Bank | 114 | 200 | do | 49 |
| 100 | Harlem Railroad | 15 | 200 | do | 49 |
| 50 | do | 15 | 200 | do | 49 |
| 50 | Ohio Life & Trust Co | 23 | 50 | do | 49 |
| 100 | Canton Company | 53½ | 200 | do | 49 |
| 100 | do | 53¾ | 27 | do | Boarding |
| 50 | do | 53¾ | 200 | do | 49 |
| 100 | Comb. Coal Co | 49 | 200 | do | 49 |
| 100 | do | 49 | 200 | do | 49 |
| 100 | do | 49 | 200 | do | 49 |

WEDNESDAY, May 30—P. M.

The Foreign mails by the steamer *Pacific*, at this port, from Liverpool, May 19, were delivered at an early hour this forenoon. The Money and Market accounts are commercially interesting, and in some points of view important to this side. Speculation is quite rife in Liverpool, and the existence of the War in the East almost forgotten; and this feeling, after carrying up Cotton 8 cents a pound from the lowest figure early in the Spring, and creating the unprecedented business of nearly half a million of bales in four weeks, is gradually extending to Sugars, Indian Corn, &c. The further advance in Cotton is ⅛@¼d., or ¼d.@3-16ths of a penny sterling. The sales of the week, 112,000 bales. The facts that only 83,000 bales American were known to be at sea, against 230,000 same period last year, and that the stocks in the American